

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM \*\*\* UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (100-1521)

DATE: 2/3/54

FROM : SA [redacted]

SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN  
INTERNAL SECURITY - Cb6  
b7C

The National Conference to Repeal The Walter-McCarren Law and Defend Its Victims, sponsored by the American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born, was held at Walsh's Hall, 1012 North Noble Street, Chicago, Illinois, on December 12 and 13, 1953.

Set forth hereinafter are verbatim reports furnished by three individuals who attended the above conference.

The following typewritten report, which is retained in Chicago file A) [redacted] was received by the writer on December 15, 1953, from [redacted] a Panel Source, of known reliability, whose identity must be protected in reports by use of a "T" symbol:

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"December 13th, 1953

"On Saturday, December 12, 1953, I attended a meeting, the National Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarren Law and Defend its Victims sponsored by the Midwest Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, held at Walsh's Hall, 1012 N. Noble Street, Chicago, Illinois. Meeting started with registration from 9:00 to 10:00 a.m. Morning session adjourned at approximately 1:00 p.m., resumed at 2:00 p.m. Panel discussions started at approximately 3:00 p.m., adjourned approximately 5:30 p.m.

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cc: 4 - Boston (REGISTERED)  
 1 - 100- (ACPFB)  
 1 - 100- [redacted]  
 1 - 100- [redacted]  
 1 - 100- [redacted]  
 2 - Buffalo. (REGISTERED)  
 1 - 100- (ACPFB)  
 1 - 100- [redacted]

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cc: 5 - Cleveland (REGISTERED)  
1 - 100- (ACPFB) [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
6 - Detroit (REGISTERED)  
1 - 100- (ACPFB) [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- (STANLEY NOWAK) [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- (TOM DOMBROWSKY) [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
3 - Indianapolis (REGISTERED)  
1 - 100- (ACPFB) [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
5 - Los Angeles (REGISTERED)  
1 - 100- (ACPFB) [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- (ROSE CHERNIN) [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
2 - Milwaukee (REGISTERED)  
1 - 100- (ACPFB) [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
4 - Minneapolis (REGISTERED)  
1 - 100- (ACPFB) [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
29- New York (REGISTERED)  
1 - 100- (ACPFB) [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- (FELIX KUSMAN) [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- (PAUL NOVICK) [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- (Civil Rights Congress)  
1 - 100- (WILLIAM L. PATTERSON)

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1 - 100- (ABNER GREEN)  
1 - 100- (NORMAN TALLENTIRE)  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- ("The Lamp")  
1 - 100- ("March of Labor")  
1 - 100- (ALEXANDER BITTELMAN)  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- (BETTY GANNETT)  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- (International Workers Order)  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
2 - New Haven (REGISTERED)  
1 - 100- (ACPFB)  
1 - 100- (Dr. LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH)  
3 - Philadelphia (REGISTERED)  
1 - 100- (ACPFB)  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- (Rev. KENNETH RIPLEY FORBES)  
5 - Pittsburgh (REGISTERED)  
1 - 100- (ACPFB)  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
2 - Portland (REGISTERED)  
1 - 100- (ACPFB)  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]

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2 - Salt Lake City (REGISTERED)

1 - 100- (ACPFB)

1 - 100-

2 - San Diego (REGISTERED)

1 - 100- (ACPFB)

1 - 100-

2 - San Francisco (REGISTERED)

1 - 100- (ACPFB)

1 - 100- (HARRY BRIDGES)

3 - St. Louis (REGISTERED)

1 - 100- (ACPFB)

1 - 100-

1 - 100-

2 - Washington Field (REGISTERED)

1 - 100- (I. F. STONE)

1 - 100- (ACPFB)

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"Opening session started with the introduction of Pearl Hart, who chairmaned the morning session. She was introduced by a colored man, name unknown to me.

"Pearl Hart opened her remarks with the announcement that the meeting was called to take action on the repeal of the McCarran-Walter Law. She read a message of congratulation from four non-citizens held at Ellis Island - Herman Nixon, Israel Blankenstein, Felix Kusman and Boris Sklar....'Let is not be said that the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born failed to show the same courage.' She made scathing reference to the 'infamous, fascist' McCarran-Walter Law, McCarthyism, Brownell; called McCarthyism a cancer on the body politic. She hinted at the wonder in store for the P.M. session in hearing Dr. Louise Pettibone Smith's report; paid tribute to the committee on freedom of the press, which met Friday to draft plans for the Committee's fight; told of the meeting of attorneys to be held at 3:00 p.m. to further draft plans for defense of the 'victims'.

"She admonished succeeding speakers to limit their speeches to 10 minutes or less, then introduced Katherine Hyndman, Gary, Ind., who was seated on the platform.

"Katharine Hyndman told of spending 10 months in jail, phrased carefully worded feeling of hope that the Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born wouldn't react like alcoholics in jail who screamed 'You can't do this to me'...Said that the ACPFB now has an organized protest attack against the Smith Act, were united to repeal the McCarran-Walter Bill; was proud of her jail martyrdom... 'Mmd. Pandit was in jail'.

"Pearl Hart then introduced Josephine Yanez, Los Angeles, who gave a brief monotone speech of the plight of Mexicans in Los Angeles... 'they have no interpreters, are jailed or arrested without due process of law, persecuted, exploited; that any attempts to organize created reigns of terror'. Asked support from the ACPFB to 'carry on their work'.

"Pearl Hart introduced former state Senator Stanley Nowak of Michigan, calling him 'Honorable'; that 'honorable' always stayed with anyone who held high office; that he had been persecuted, had already known

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the effects of the McCarran-Walter Law; that the attorney general 'feels he is God himself'; that Nowak was highly regarded by Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

"Stanley Nowak attacked his persecutors; said that the whole conspiracy was against the foreign born...that just as he and others predicted; the attack on human rights would soon extend from individuals to unions, schools and churches; that it was all a pattern to lead to war.

"Pearl Hart read a congratulatory message from World Fellowship, Inc., signed by William Uphouse; then continued that the McCarran-Walter Law was despicable; said that Eisenhower had promised the McCarran-Walter Law would be rewritten in 1952, has done nothing since in office. Introduced William Sentner, UE organizer of St. Louis, who has been indicted under the Smith Act. (His wife, Antonia, is under supervisory parole in St. Louis). Hart called attention to his four children, and four grandchildren; that Washington was concerned with juvenile delinquency... 'they are contributing to juvenile delinquency by separating this family'.

"Sentner rabble-roused about McCarthy in particular; his is a hate-filled technique in addressing the crowd. Sentner stated he was in Cleveland on union business to see Joe Brandt in July; that George Watts, a native American was arrested in Cleveland for advocating overthrow of the American government; that Watts actually only spent one night in Cleveland; that the McCarran-Walter Law is aimed at the rights of labor; cited General Electric's recent announcement of suspension of employees who refused to answer on the Fifth Amendment; hurled epithets at General Electric, General Motors, Brownell, McCarthy... 'the whole caboodle will get their just desserts - they'll be placed behind bars where they belong'.

"Pearl Hart read a congratulatory wire from United Mine & Smelter Workers, signed by Travis. She suggested members find out about the Butler Bill.

"(Abe Feinglass, listed on the program, did not appear, nor was any reference made to him.)

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"Pearl Hart introduced Evelyn Abelson of Pittsburgh, representing the 'youngeest Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born'. Abelson said 20 were arrested among mine workers; that they had achieved gaining release on their own recognizance, were no longer thrown in jail because they lacked bail. They (the Pittsburgh Committee) had 'stopped the attacks on the foreign born'.

"Pearl Hart read a congratulatory message from the Civil Rights Congress, signed by Wm. L. Patterson. Then introduced Mike Vistilla, editor of the Finnish-American newspaper in Superior, Wisconsin.

"Vistilla talked about the power of the foreign language press; regretted that more negro, trade union, and other foreign language newspaper did not participate in 'this freedom of the press campaign'; called for action against the McCarran-Walter Law, which he said was against freedom of the press - 'this racist, fascist law'; said the editors had met to discuss this phase, would send an open letter to the attorney general, supporting 14 non-citizens now held for deportation; would get a petition signed with hundreds of names.

"Pearl Hart asked permission to appoint three committee chairman, each to select his own committee. These three were named by Hart, seconded and accepted by the audience without dissent: Resolutions Chairman, Saul Grossman, Detroit; Credentials Chairman, Alma Foley, Minneapolis; Nominating Chairman, Frances Grabow (?) Philadelphia.

"Pearl Hart then introduced Abner Green 'love him like a son'; said that he traveled from New York to Chicago, through the South; members were reminded of the debt they all owned Green's work; that he needed no introduction.

"Green opened with a statement saying that the Justice Department had gotten the Hearst press to carry an attack on the ACPFB, but they 'did not get anywhere with us'; that they (ACPFB) had defied the attack, and as a result there were no more attacks on non-citizens for a week; but that 'in the past week, and a few days before this meeting the FBI had raided the Greek-American Tribune, took Steve Tsermengas into custody; he is now in the Cook County jail.'

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"Asked the meeting to send a wire of protest to Immigration Service, and a wire of support to Tsermengas. No mention was made as to why Tsermengas was arrested.

"Green went back into history to the 1788 Alien & Sedition Act, then to the Smith Act, then to the McCarran Walter Law. Called McCarthy, Velde, Jenner fascists. Said the McCarran Walter Law has more than 125 grounds for deportation of non-citizens under proof prejudicial to the public interest. Said that in 1900 250 were deported; in 1950 6628 were deported; in 1952 20,191 were deported, of which 10 were political; in 1953 12,000 were deported for political reasons alone.

"Green called McCarran Walter Law inhuman, indecent; stated that Senator Ellender said in connection with a conversation with a Mr. Kelly, that 'under the McCarran Walter Law the Justice Department had full power to make conditions so distasteful they wouldn't want to live here'.

"Green went on to cite the martyr-histories of Ramon Martinez, Norman Tallentire, Mary Farmer. (These, and other names he mentioned are listed in the ACPFB's sheet "The Lamp", enclosed).

"Green said of 300 non-citizens arrested 93 were over the age of 60, had lived here 40 to 50 years; 'their sweat is in the bricks of American buildings, etc., etc.!...but because they organized trade unions, fought for rights, were against Jim Crowism, they were now finger printed, registered, had to carry alien registration cards, were forbidden under supervisory parols to associate with other people'...! Is this the way America is going to reward them?....America is condemned as barbarian in the eyes of the world.....Thousands of Americans are being harassed, threatened, intimidated, facing possible deportation. It is a program of chos. The attacks of the Justice Department and by the attorney general are against 12,000 non-citizens, 10,000 naturalized citizens. It will bring untold suffering, possible arrests, loss of jobs, financial expense, emotional strain. This Committee must consider the social and political effect, and outline a program of action to prevent this from being unleashed on this nation. There must be a public demand that all actions under the McCarran Walter Law cease until Congress has a chance to consider the McCarran Walter Law,' Green stated.

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"He continued that the Committee must conduct a campaign on two fronts - repeal and defense. Here Green cited the test cases of Giacomo Quattrone in Boston, Rose Chernin in Los Angeles (executive Secretary of the Los Angeles Committee); four in Detroit; the editor of the March of Labor; Paul Novick, editor of the Morning Freitag. Green said that three non-citizens cannot be deported - no country will accept them. Said that Alexander Bittelman, Claudia Jones and Betty Gannett had challenged their supervisory parole status, that the case was now being heard in the Federal District Court in New York.

"Green said certain groups are targets of the McCarran Walter Law:

- (1) To weaken organized labor; cited the attack on Harry Bridges. Said that one-third of 300 non-citizens are labor leaders.
- (2) Target was 'those progressive citizens and workers that fight for peace and civil rights.'

"Green stated that almost half a million are deported to Mexico. He stated that the Lehman-Celler Bill had been pigeon holed, not heard by Congress. 'We must prepare to fight for public hearings of the Lehman-Celler Bill'; that the next step was a national committee for repeal of the McCarran Law, headed by Lehman.

"Green attacked the five-man committee of the Subversives Control Board, namely, Watson B. Miller and former Senator Harry Cain. Said that Miller accused the ACPFB of acting in defense of Gerhard Eisler, that Cain had voted for the McCarran Walter Law as a senator, therefore those two men were prejudicial. He said, 'We are not going to let the attorney general eliminate the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. We, ourselves, are going to eliminate it - when the need for it no longer is there'..... 'We are organizing more than 100 functioning groups to defend the victims of this attack; we will have a broad movement to repeal the McCarran Walter Law'. Green said he regretted that the ACPFB had not been well organized - that two man had died while under attack - 'and we might have saved those lives'.

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"Green read a congratulatory message from Bishop Arthur Moulton of Salt Lake City; said that Moulton was prevented from attending by ill-health but that 'he had no intention to stop his fight'.

"Green said he is proud of the Committee's tradition of legal help, citing Carol King. He asked some 15 lawyers in the audience to stand and take a bow. Green appealed for funds to continue work. 'Our requirements will double. We will need to ask you to raise \$50,000 by March, 1954.' Green stated that they would need this to defense the victims, and to fight for the life of the ACPFB itself.

"Green cited Truman's definition of McCarthyism, Walter Reuther's condemnation of the McCarran-Walter Law; cited the Presbyterian Church head's letter to 8,000 churches regarding the assault on basic human rights. Green ended with the statement that 'ACPFB was fighting for all Americans'.

"Pearl Hart closed the morning session by quoting Franklin Delano Roosevelt: 'We are fighting for a free America in which all men have equal rights to liberty and justice'.

"The afternoon session of the National Conference to Repeal the McCarran Walter Law and Defend its Victims, opened at approximately 2:00 p.m., December 13th, 1953, chairwomaned by Harriet Barron. She paid tribute to the speech of Abner Green, referred to his 'enforced absence from the Committee for a time'; how much he contributed to ACPFB.

"Barron called Molly Tallentire, widow of Norman Tallentire to the stage, received a standing ovation, and a moment of silence. Then Barron called all other 'victims' to stage, who were able to be present. These included Ann Ganley, Stanley Nowak and two others from Detroit; Carl \_\_\_\_\_ of Iowa.

"Barron referred to the McCarran Walter Law as a fascist terror, said that the coming months would require a defense of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born itself; that it had been branded a Communist front by the Subversive Activities Control Board.

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"Barron introduced Dr. Louise Pettibone Smith... 'a woman for whom we have the greatest admiration, who taught Biblical history at Wellesley for 30 years, is now devoted to defense of the foreign born'.

"Dr. Smith, whose voice and stage mannerisms are much like those of Mrs. Roosevelt, opened with a Bible quotation, referred to Martin Luther film, cited his refusal to obey a command as the basis for her decision to act as co-chairman of ACPFB. Dr. Smith said the only one who likes the McCarran Walter Law is the attorney general. Used illustration of stool pigeon and a mole watching a football huddle. Said the stool pigeon 'What are they doing?'... Said the mole 'Its a conspiracy'.

"Dr. Smith told of her trip around the country speaking before Committees for Protection of the Foreign Born, but also to other fringe groups - audiences of from one to three thousand, these groups being 'willing to work with us on exposing the Subversive Activities Control Board and its methods; discussed the ACPFB's work for those attacked without due process of law.. 'working to preserve American liberties'. Stated they received contributions large and small for the 'victims'. 'We ourselves are in difficulties. It is a part of the fight against McCarthyism, the McCarran Walter Act, the Subversive Activities Control Board'.... quoted a poem by Archibald MacLeish.

"It is the work of the ACPFB to let the groups know what the others are doing, let them know of the literature available.

"Dr. Smith said the Womens International League for Peace and Freedom composed of American Society of Friends, passed resolution calling for repeal of the McCarran Walter Law.

"Dr. Smith cited a letter from the American Civil Liberties Union stating that it would file a brief as Friend of the Court against registration, restriction of use of the mails, denial of passports, supervisory paroles, the violation of free speech and association.

"Dr. Smith said the McCarran Walter Law imposes thought control; its purpose is to destroy American free market plan of ideas, the right of independent thought which is indispensable for its survival.

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"Dr. Smith cited decisions of American courts as favorable to or against the 'freedoms beloved by ACPFB'. (This phrase is not hers, but is the statement of the writer of this report):

	Against 'freedoms favorable to ACPFB <u>Number of decisions</u>	Favorable to 'freedoms of ACPFB <u>Number of decisions</u>
Supreme Court	40	20
Other Courts	30	19
Lower Courts	6	13

"Dr. Smith cited statement of Josephus Daniels in re the Ku Klux Klan... 'to recognize these attacks on individual rights wherever we see them, whether draped in a sheet or a flag'. She closed with another Biblical quotation.. 'neither fear their fear or be afraid'.

"Dave Green, Administrative Secretary, International Workers Order then spoke, announcing that 'he had to have permission to address you by the New York State Insurance Department. The official permission was not granted. I say for the benefit of the New York State Insurance Department that I am here.'

"Green started with saying that we were under creeping fascism; that IWO was cited by the Subversives Activities Control Board. This man is a hate-monger....He said, 'You know what the New York State Insurance Department said? They said "We have lost China, we have lost Czechoslovakia, we have lost Albania, so we can't sustain the IWO"... You know who will be the experts who will testify against this Committee. It will be the Budenzes, the \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_. (I did not get the names, but they are all Communists who have repudiated Communist membership). Green continued: 'We can stop in its track this effort to destroy us. I will guarantee - they cannot succeed in destroying this Committee. They have succeeded in destroying IWO...they have taken away the charter, they have taken away the name, they have taken \$7½ million in money, they cannot take away the rights and freedom of 100,000 people. The way to hold the fascists is as a democratic America'. Said that IWO was largely foreign born, that its former members would join the Committee's fight.

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"Vincent Andrulis, editor of a foreign language newspaper spoke of the 'victims', cited Langston Hughes' poem: 'America is not America to me; America is the America to be'. Andrulis pledged a fight for the victims, particularly against supervisory parole.

"Alexander Wright, or White, representing the Western Pennsylvania Progressive Party (colored) said speakers had paid tribute to 'victims'. 'I have been a victim all my life'. He said, 'We will go after them where it hurts - in the wards and precincts. If you can't appeal it, you have the God-given right to repeal. And if they don't, we'll make it so hot for them they will repeal it themselves. As we say in Texas, it's a long, slow fight, a turtle race. But the turtle never gets anywhere unless he sticks his neck out. We're going to keep sticking our neck out. The colored people have been fighting 200 years for survival, fighting 100 years for economic survival'. This man's first cause is the colored man's rights.

"Next speaker was Anna \_\_\_\_\_ of Los Angeles, replacing the executive secretary, Rose Chernin. She cited the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born's 21 year history of faithfulness to American principles, its commendation by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Cordell Hull, Wendell Willkie. Views with concern the attempt to outlaw the Committee. Stated that the Defense Committee which met Friday, December 12, agreed to condemn the attorney general's spite attack on 22,000 people. 'We resolve to defend the Committee in its work against the attorney general. We will rally all forces we can. We call on the attorney general to withdraw this Subversive Activities Control Board action. It is our plan to provide the funds, \$50,000. We have designated March, 1954 as Defense of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born Month!. We will organize activities in March...special meetings, campaigns, affairs to guarantee defense funds for the ACPFB'.

"This statement by the Defense Committee of ACPFB, was adopted in the form of a resolution by the audience.

"Harriet Barron closed this session by calling for a moment of silence for two 'victims' who had died, whose names she had failed to mention previously.

"Panel discussions followed."

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"December 14, 1953

"On Saturday, December 13, 1953, I attended the Panel Discussion 'Organized Labor', held in conjunction with the National Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarren Law and Defend its Victims, sponsored by the Midwest Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, held at Walsh's Hall, 1012 N. Noble Street, Chicago, Illinois. Panel convened at 3:00 p.m., following the main afternoon session, was held on the balcony of the main hall.

"Panel was led by Don Harris, Director UE District 8, Rock Island, Ill. Rose Tronchek acted as secretary. Approximately 20 people attended.

"No one seemed to know where to begin until William Sentner, International Representative of UE, St. Louis, took over: He said the panel was to encourage unions to act on the resolutions of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born. 'Only a few unions have testified before the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization, when everybody else was testifying - the West Coast Longshoremen's & Teamsters' Unions, UE - that's about it. This has to be corrected. You should prepare yourself to testify, particularly on the weak points of the Lehman Celler Bill. What you'll find is that the good parts of the Lehman-Celler Bill would be watered down if passed, the weak points would be out'.

"He followed by saying the essence of the Smith Act is the essence of the Taft Hartley Law. Said the Mine & Smelter Workers were testing the validity of the McCarran Walter Law; that it has the same impact on naturalized or non-citizens. 'It's a legislative package to maintain profits in beating down unions, it's a lover of attack against labor unions.' Sentner then cited General Electric's announcement of suspension of employes who refuse to answer questions. Said Sentner, 'This is retroactive for six months; you know it was only passed after consulting with the big monopolies'.

"Sentner cited the 'depression' as a factor, the lay-off of employes. Stated factory employment was 18,000,000; that unemployment was far greater than when compared to the total employed figure, that there would be another drop right after Christmas. 'If they can shake down old timers, not naturalized, who have the most seniority, shake 'em out, that's what they want. Its against negroes, agricultural employes, the Mesicans'.

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"Sentner continued that the duty of the panel was to rally names of parties to repeal the McCarran Walter Law, and to pass the Lehman Celler Bill; that there were crucial elections the next year, the unions would welcome a 'handle' in political action; they could make candidates prove their positions on the McCarran-Walter Law - it would give the broadest kind of support, or broadest kind of condemnation. He said that any changes of three or four seats in the Senate and 10 in the House would mean change in the heads of Committees; pointed out with glee the possibility of McCarthy's replacement on his Committee as a result.

"Brecha (?) of the Fur & Leather Workers Union then said they had successfully challenged the Taft Hartley Law in the Ben Gold case. Said his union was going to talk to the congressmen in their districts to get support of the Lehman-Celler Bill; would pressure groups to visit their representatives; that not much had been done, but much was possible.

"Pomerowky (?) of the Polish American newspaper, said there was a large percentage of foreign born in the Ford Local; suggested organizing committees in the trade unions for support of the Lehman-Celler Bill, tied in with defense of the foreign born.

"Rose Tronchek of IBEW (her husband's union) asked how they might break into the right-wing unions to get their support.

"Alexander White, or Wright, representative of Western Pennsylvania Progressive party (colored) then got up and said the way to gain support is to go to the unemployed, those laid off. Said if they were not working they would listen, but let them be working and it would be harder. But now you could get somewhere with them. Said that is what they were doing in Pittsburgh - go to little groups of four or five, tell them about the political arrests... 'Maybe you can get one of them to listen. Another way is to work through the churches; our African-Methodist Church has gone all out in our support; work through little groups in your church.\_

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"Loretta Hoppke of International Harvester FE; got up and made a speech, saying there were 40,000 unemployed in FE; 65,000 unemployed in Detroit's UAW. That they, FE, had sent delegations to embassies in Washington, Congress, the State Department, the Indian and Polish embassies. That a delegation had gone to the Illinois Department of Labor, asking that the minimum unemployed compensation be raised from \$27 to \$40 per week; that Rock Island was a totally distressed area. Suggested working through congressional district representatives; said they had lost the Lynn election but they hadn't been destroyed; that they had lost the strike in Chicago last year, but red-baiting hadn't destroyed them; that the bosses had gone to the Catholic priests previously when there was a strike in Chicago, because of the large Polish populations, getting them to influence the strikers... 'But this year we got to the priests first, and they didn't have that chance to break us'.

"A representative of International Association of Machinists, name unknown, stated that his right wing union would be hard to crack, but that now there was some unemployment among toolmakers, that this might be a way to get to them; that it must be brought to the executive committee of the union or it couldn't go through; mentioned the need for political action.

"A representative of the United Steel Workers, who said he was branded by Max Cvetic as a Communist, has been under \$10,000 bail since 1949, then spoke. He suggested that they do not differentiate between right and left wing unions; to designate them by name only. He too, mentioned working through those laid off; support must come from the workers; the need for a 'march on Washington'; that the McCarran Walter Law was designed to force foreign born from their jobs, make them become scabs.

"A representative of the FE Union, McCormick Works, colored, launched into a long, at least 20 minute speech of accomplished gobbledegook language of 'grass roots'... 'this important proposition'... 'on these levels'... 'as I see it'... 'We must implement'... 'if you will permit me'... when he finally ended he had said absolutely nothing. Panel members were bored outright, Don Harris immediately moved that all speeches thereafter be limited to five minutes, which was promptly accepted.

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"A representative of the United Packing House Workers, colored, gave a brief speech, telling that his union had already adopted action in getting five captains in five precincts, working on representatives to get them to hear their story. This speaker stressed action.

"A white-haired woman got up and rambled about getting the press to tell their story. By this time, there was so little said, the time was getting late, and I left. The resolution passed, reported in the final session reveals the lack of coordinated thinking that came out of this panel."

"December 14, 1953

"On Sunday, December 13th, 1953, I attended the final session of the National Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law, sponsored by the Midwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, held at Walsh's Hall, 1012 N. Noble Street, Chicago, Ill. Meeting opened at approximately 10:00 a.m., opened by Abner Green. Alex Jones chairmanned the meeting, immediately called for report of the five state delegation meetings, by each chairman.

"Kenneth Hill, chairman of the Ohio delegation, reported they had adopted a resolution to broaden the work statewide, to enlist nationalist groups, work through churches, trade unions, pledged support of the ACPFB.

"Tom Dombrowsky, chairman of the Michigan delegation, said they would call 150 to a statewide conference to map support in behalf of foreign born. Would contact congressmen. Said their executive secretary would be .. called to Washington on the eve of Christmas, may be in jail; that it was brutal to destroy this family; that UAW would establish a committee to assist the foreign born. Michigan would support the \$50,000 campaign.

"Alma Foley, chairman of Minnesota delegation, said they would hold a rally the first week in January in defense of Vera Hathaway, the latest 'victim'; that the Minnesota Committee will undertake a substantial quota to raise the \$50,000, stress the month of March.

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"A substitute for the Massachusetts delegation Frances Foote (?) devoted her time to the Quattrone case; that they had not then been sufficiently organized to help him; would not make this a celebrated case, pledged support.

"At this point Josephine Yanez, Blanche Friedman, Vicki \_\_\_\_\_ were called to the stage.

"Pittsburgher Joseph B \_\_\_\_\_ (?) representing the Pennsylvania delegation, pledged defense of 'victims'; said they would work for Everhard who is running for Congress against Max Cvetic; that Everhard was for the Lehman-Celler Bill; that Western Pennsylvania would carry its part of the financial drive.

"New York delegation, chairwomaned by Dave Green, said they had 'hidden behind the skirts of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born'....but now they would organize a New York Committee, and extend it statewide, will pledge support for the defense of the 'victims' and the Committee itself.

"Blanche Friedman, speaking for the Legal Panel, said that despite terror, they would carry forward; that she was there to explain any problem, and what their legal responsibilities and rights were.

"She mentioned the letters sent out by the Justice Department, stressing to the audience YOU HAVE NO LEGAL OBLIGATION TO APPEAR BEFORE THE IMMIGRATION SERVICE.. If you do so, do it voluntarily. You must tell the truth. DO NOT MAKE ANY STATEMENTS - IT IS YOUR LEGAL RIGHT. You can say 'I decline to make any statement'. DO NOT RESPOND - IT IS YOUR LEGAL RIGHT. (The capital letters are used by the writer of this report to signify the emphatic, loud, command of these instructions by Blanche Friedman).

"Rose Tronchek reported the Organized Labor Panel resolution: 'To draw up a resolution to be sent to all unions on the McCarran Walter Law'.

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"Vicki \_\_\_\_\_ reporting the Womens Panel, pledged support for the 750 children and grandchildren of the 'victims'....this was particularly the womens' duty. Would have teas, benefits, buncos, anything to raise money during the Holiday season. Offered a resolution in behalf of the wives and mothers, the ill...We will view with everlasting shame the Justice Departments inhumanity...we condemn with scorn this deportation proceeding against 58 women. We pledge to work to repeal the McCarran Walter Law.

"Peter Ver \_\_\_\_\_, chairman of the Albania-Bulgarian Panel, said they would issue leaflets in our language, pointing out danger; would urge congressmen to have public hearings on the Lehman Celler Bill; that they pledged support to the Committee; that they had a job to do in Northern Michigan.

"A woman, chairman of the Jewish panel, said 20 delegates from New York, Chicago, St. Paul, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh; rambled into the plight and place of the Jewish people under the McCarran-Walter Law; they would get the Yiddish newspapers to carry their message, petitions through the churches. She was abruptly cut-off, her 5-minute time being up.

"Josephine Yanez, chairman of the Mexican-American Panel, read her report in the form of a resolution:

- (1) Place the problem of Mexican agricultural workers before the UN
- (2) Guarantee minimum wage standards for agricultural workers.
- (3) Change in immigration whereby two years residence would be considered permanent.
- (4) Rights to counsel, interpreters. Have a national publication in English-Spanish for dissemination of education.

This resolution was moved and adopted.

"Joseph \_\_\_\_\_ chairman of the Italian delegation, said the Italian newspaper would be used to tell the story; they would help Quattrone in Boston; would send the postcards provided to Italians - they had done it before; pledged support to the financial aid of the Committee and the victims.

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"Vincent Andrulis, Chairman of the Lithuanian Panel, said they would hold mass meetings, encourage congressmen to hear their story, would publish stories in the foreign language newspaper, had already contributed \$49 to the \$50,000 fund.

"Jake \_\_\_\_\_ Chairman of the Rumanian Panel, said the IWO former members had switched to the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born; that there were only two with him on the panel. They would work to mobilize former members of IWO to support the ACPFB.

"Stanley Nowak, chairman of Polish delegation panel, pledged support to the Committee's fight against the McCarran Walter Law.

"I did not get the name of the Czech Panel chairman. Said that not much progress has been made among Czechs and Slovaks; would start an educational campaign on individual cases of 'victims'; that they would take the story back with them.

"Russian Panel Chairman George \_\_\_\_\_ announced that his group would take \$5,000 pledge of the \$50,000 campaign fund, \$2000 of which would be set aside to defend an individual Russian, whose name I did not get.

"Julius \_\_\_\_\_ Hungarian Panel chairman, pledged support.

"Ukrainian Panel Chairman Frank \_\_\_\_\_ said his group would organize committees to raise \$10,000; had done it before and were successful.

"Albert \_\_\_\_\_ Finnish Panel Chairman pledged support.

"Saul Grossman of Detroit, made a report on the Resolutions Committee. He offered these resolutions, each was moved, seconded and adopted individually, without any dissent from the floor, or any discussion:  
1. Moved that proceedings of the Resolutions Committee be mimeographed and sent to delegates on:

- a. Repeal the McCarran Walter Law.
- b. Demand public hearings on the Lehman Celler substitute Bill; sponsor a petition to congress for public hearings.

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- c. Send post cards provided by American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born (included in literature handed out)
  - d. Circulate printed folders on the fight for the Lehman Celler Bill, as well as other material.
  - e. Call for support and mobilization of delegates to go to Washington and lobby for the Lehman-Celler Bill.
2. Amendment of the Lehman-Celler Bill - call for changes in the Lehman-Celler Bill. (These changes are the only teeth left in this fantastic Lehman-Celler Bill)
3. Stay all proceedings until the McCarran Walter Law is acted upon by Congress.
4. Re-establish rights for the foreign born; call on American people to re-establish democratic rights essential to the preservation of American liberty. Demand the Bill of Rights.
5. Protest racial discrimination.
6. Protest and repeal the supervisory parole of non-citizens.
7. A resolution commanding Bittelman, Jones and Gannett. We commend them for refusing supervisory parole. Pledge complete support in establishing unconstitutionality of the McCarran Walter Law.
8. Commend and support Stanley Nowak, John Steuben, Rose Chernin.
9. Protest denial of bail.
10. Protest attorney general's proceedings against foreign born.
11. Ask that the Justice Department return illegal bail they now have.

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12. Support Loch \_\_\_\_\_ in all aspects of his fight against the Justice Department on technical grounds.
13. Complete support of Robert Galvan, a basic challenge of the McCarran Walter Law.
14. Condemn Justice Department's attempt to discriminate.
15. Pledge support to Los Angeles' David Hyun.
16. Demand that deportation proceedings be dropped against Giacomo Quattrone.
17. Commend Saul Grossman for refusal to turn over records of the Michigan Committee to the Justice Department.
18. Send messages condemning denial of bail to non-citizens.
19. Send messages to three Sacramento, one Seattle 'Victims' and to Harry Bridges.
20. Send messages to to those held in jail - Quattrone, Blankenstein, Kusman, Sklar, Nixon.
21. Message of Commendation to \_\_\_\_\_.

"There followed a report by the chairman of the Croatian Panel, who had been overlooked, who pledged support on the repeal of McCarran Walter Law.

"Credentials Committee Chairman, Alma Foley, reported 321 delegates attending, representing 15 states - California, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Missouri, Minnesota, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Florida, and Oregon.

"Nominating Committee made the following nominations (Frances Grabow, reporting), all of which were accepted without dissent, moved and seconded:

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National Honorary Chairman, Bishop Arthur W. Moulton, Salt Lake City.  
Honorary Co-Chairman, Dr. Louise Pettibone Smith.  
Co-Chairman, George P. Murphy, colored, New York - he was present on the platform.  
Co-Chairman, Reverent Kenneth Ripley Forbes, Philadelphia.  
Executive Secretary - Abner Green  
Treasurer - Charles Musil.

"Followed a collection of pledges and contributions by the various delegations - varying from \$100 to \$5. The amount was not revealed by anyone on the platform.

"Followed a commendation by Abner Green who commended Harriet Barron, Alex Jones, Dr. Smith for their work.

"Green expressed appreciation for Martin Karasek, present, who stood up, had spent 10 years in jail.

"Green read a message from Poland commending the Committee... 'although I am now living happily in Free Poland, I am sorry for Americans living under these conditions'.

"Green read another message from what he termed a crackpot, telling the audience how these few always had to have something to say - this one supporting the McCarran Walter Law, saying that anyone holding office should be third generation American. Green expressed his agreement conditionally, for he said he was sure neither McCarthy or McCarran would be holding office under those conditions.

"Green closed his remarked with condemnation of the Justice Department on spreading fear; stressed unemployment, determination to defend those under attack, those under denaturalization proceedings, to fight for freedom for persons held without bail."

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The following typewritten report, which is retained in Chicago file A [redacted] was received by the writer on December 15, 1953, from [redacted]  
a Panel Source, of known reliability, whose identity must be protected in reports by use of a "T" symbol:

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"On December 12, 1953, I attended the National Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarren Law and Defend Its Victims, sponsored by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, held at Walsh's Hall, 1012 North Noble Street, Chicago, Illinois.

"The meeting, which was scheduled to start at 10:00 A.M., actually started at 10:40 A.M., and recessed at 5:30 P.M. I would estimate that there were approximately 300 people present at the meeting.

"The Chairman of the morning meeting was Pearl M. Hart, General Counsellor of Chicago. The people seated on the platform spoke in the following order:

1st Speaker was Katherine Hyndman, Gary, Indiana who told of her experiences in jail and made a plea for the repeal of the Walter-Mc Carren act. Stated 'that wonderful woman Madam Pandit once spent two years in prison in her work for India.'

2nd Speaker, Josephine Yanez, Los Angeles, Calif, stressed supporting the National Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

The 3rd Speaker was 'Hon. Stanley Nowak' of Detroit, Michigan, an Ex-State Senator from Michigan. He said among other things, 'The masses are beginning to realize what the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born said from the beginning is correct.' ----- : 'We must give them the leadership they are looking for.'

"The Chairman, Mrs. Hart, then read a letter from the Director of the World Fellowship, Inc. against the Walter-Mc Carran law. She said President Eisenhower in 1952 said, 'the whole Walter-Mc Carran act needed to be rewritten'.

"The Chairman then introduced the 4th Speaker, Wm. Sentner, St. Louis, Mo., of Dist. 8, UEWA. Mr. Sentner's remarks were quite forceful. Among them was the statement that Mr. Watts was charged with plotting the overthrow of the Government in the City of Cleveland, but that Mr. Watts only spent one night in his entire life in the City of Cleveland. Sneered General Electric, 'a billion dollar Corporation

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announced it would discharge any employ who is identified with the Communist Party.' 'Big business is opening up their big guns to strike at the people.' 'Will you accept McCarthyism and the millionaires who have taken over the government. They are the present danger to the country. I say it will not be long until the whole caboodle get their just dues. They will be behind bars where they belong.'

"Mrs. Hart, the Chairman, announced N.E.Travis, Smelter Workers, regretted it was impossible to attend the banquet tonight. Said to find out what the Butler Law intends to do to the Workers.

"The 5th Speaker introduced by the Chairman was Evelyn Abelson, Pittsburgh, Pa. She stated that 22 people had come from Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania. People were active in following the United Mine Workers. "We think that is the place for us in Pittsburgh to concentrate." She pledged the support of Pittsburgh to the Repeal of the Walter-Mc Carran Act.

"The Chairman then read a telegram from the Secretary of the Civil Rights Congress praising the work the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born were doing.

"The next Speaker was Mike Vistilla ? Editor Finnish newspaper in Wisconsin. He said the Editor's panel they had yesterday had become very important. The Progressive National Group Press were under attack and were feeling the attack of the Mc Carthy Mc Carranites. They were silencing and destroying the Progressive Press. Must strengthen . . . the appeal against the Walter-McCarran law. It was a facist law. He said even 'Poor Harry' was being attacked. Said they were going to circulate open letter to the Attorney General remonstrating the arrest of the 14 Editors who had been arrested to date. The letter would also stress the Freedom of the Press. He stated, 'We need your help in obtaining signatures.'

"The Chairman, Mrs. Hart, appointed a chairman for three committees.

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They were: Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Sol Grossman of Detroit. Chairman of the Credentials Committee, Alma Foley, Minneapolis. Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Frances Graybill ? Philadelphia.

"Mrs. Hart then gave a very glowing introduction to Abner Green. He was applauded loudly both at the beginning and end of his report. He said 'the Justice Dept. had planted in the Hearst Press a vicious attack on this Committee.' They got nowhere. The sponsors refused to be intimidated. Thursday they had arrested Steve Tsermengas and he was held for deportation proceedings in the Cook County Jail. If he were deported, he faced death in Greece as an anti-fascist. This was an attack by the Attorney General who was trying to destroy the Committee. He moved they send word to the Attorney General remonstrating against the arrest of Steve and a letter of solidarity to Steve in the Cook County Jail, Seconded and carried. Said the Mc Carren act is a vital part in the Mc Carthyism movement. Said in 1950 there were 256 deportations. In 1950 6,628 of which 4 were political. In 1952, 20, 181 were deported, 10 political. In 1953, there were 12,000 political deportations alone. 'The Walter-Mc Carren bill must be repealed in 1954. Said Norman Tallentire was forced to report to the Immigration Department in person when he was ill and that it caused his death. Named practically all the people who have been deported stressing they had been abused. Said one outstanding case was Costner? of Rochester, N.Y. who was deported to Italy at the age of 83. 300 non citizens have been arrested for deportation. 93 of them over the age of 60 and have lived in this country over 40 years. Said 32 members of Congress are supporting the Lehman-Cellar Act. He said the four cases that were outstanding were Hon. Stan Nowak of Michigan, John ... Stuben, Editor March of Labor, Paul Novick, Editor Jewish newspaper, Morning Freiheit, Rose Chernin, Executive Secretary of the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. Said the U. S. Supreme Court will try Robert Galvan, San Diego, Calif. They will test the legality of the Walter-Mc Carren law. Alex Bittleman, Betty Gannett and Claudia Jones were summoned to Ellis Island and

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placed on parole. They refused to accept the supervisory parole conditions which Mr. Green explained. 'We must assist and defend people arrested by the Justice Department'. He stated, 'History of Harry Bridges case exposes the anti-labor attack'. '1/3 of all arrested for deportation are active members of Labor Unions.' 'The deportation drive is concentrated on labor unions.' 'The large Mexican deportation is used to terrorize groups of people.' 'My report has been cases of individuals. Hundreds of organizations have been attacked. 'Our 1st objective must be to win public hearing for the Lehman-Cellar Bill. 2nd objective, a lobby in Washington in January for the Lehman-Cellar Bill. A National Committee is now being formed under the leadership of U.S. Senator Herbert Lehman for the repeal of the Walter-McCarron Law.'

"Said the victories the committee had in the last year were 1st, the victory of Labor Union in Harry Bridges case. IOWU scored a victory. Dr. Chandler tried and ordered deported because he was a member of the International Workers Union. The order was reversed through the work of the committee for the protection of the foreign born.

"Mr. Green continued that the Attorney General was attempting to destroy this committee. They had been cited as a Communist Front because 1. They had defended non-citizens who had been attacked. 2. Had defended Gerhart Eisler. 3. The Hobbs Concentration Camp bill. 4. Because we do not like the House Un American committees. 'To all 4 charges we are proud to plead guilty but deny we did these things at the urge of the Communist Party.' 'The platforms of the Democratic Party have always agreed with our policy.' He stated that two of the men on the committee to hear the investigation regarding whether the Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born would remain classed as a Communist Front were Watson B. Miller, the man who ordered Eisler deported and Senator Harry P. Cain - Hobbs Concentration Camp bill. 'We ask that Miller and Cain disqualify themselves to sit on judgment of our Committee.' He continued, 'We must organize to win the fight against the Attorney General'. 'Bishop Moulton's poor health prevents him traveling during the winter months.'

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He regrets not being present today. He stated George Murphy, Co-Chairman of the Committee would be present at the banquet tonight. Said lawyers were helping. The work of Carol King was being carried on throughout the country. There were lawyers present from Calif., N. Y. Mich., Minn., Ohio. The Chairman of the legal panel would be Harry Justice. He stood up. Mr. Green continued. The trial of Rose Chernin, Los Angeles and Sol Grossman, Detroit was set for Dec. 22nd. They must see that they do not go to jail but continue to work. He stated they (the committee) had not had sufficient funds the past year. We are faced with new arrests and need to defend people whose arrests are made possible with the Walter-Mc Carran law. He said they plan a drive to secure \$50,000 by March 1954. Said the people were reacting against Mc Carthyism. The American people came to really understand when Mc Carthy turned on Harry Truman. Said concentrated attack on minority parties is the cancer eating on the American people. He said, "Franklin Delano Roosevelt said, "We are fighting for a free America, for a country in which all men and women have equal rights for Liberty and Justice".

"He said, Dr. A.J. Carlson, Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith and Irving Stone, the Journalist would be in attendance in the afternoon.

"The meeting recessed at 1 P.M. to reconvene at 2 P.M."

"The afternoon meeting which reconvened at 2:20 P.M. was Chairwoman by Harriet Barron, Administrative Secretary. Mrs. Barron introduced Molly Tallentire and then asked for one minute of silence in memory of Norman Tallentire. She then called to the platform the "victims" of the Walter-McCarran Act. Carl Calloway of Niles, Ohio. Ruth Fabian, Detroit, Mich. Anna Ganley, Detroit, Fritz Rusk? Jas P. Drayo? From Chicago Moses Vincent Andrulis, Katherine Hynman, Tony Minerich? Fred Jas. Mantano, Pittsburgh, Pa. Stan Nowak, Detroit.

"She said this one hour session will be devoted to the Defense of the Foreign Born.

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"Mrs. Barron introduced the 1st speaker, Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, Professor of Wellesley College who had just completed a 5 week tour throughout the U.S. to tell the story of the Committee and its work for the foreign born.

"Prof. Smith said she was here to help repeal the Walter-Mc Carran Act and to defend its victims. She said, 'the only person who seems to like the Walter Mc Carran Act is the Attorney General. He used it to attack this Committee.' Shortest collection speech she ever heard, 'We can't let the Committee for the Defense of the Foreign Born disband. It has to keep meeting so hand out your money.' Prof. Smith said the meeting of the Editors yesterday stressed the danger of working in isolation, not knowing what the others were doing. This has been the work of the Committee. She said the Women's International League for Peace in Sweden passed resolution against the Walter-Mc Carran Act. Civil Liberties Union also opposed the Act. 'The Registry requirements of the law render the law unconstitutional'. She said, 'I don't think the fight is hopeless in spite of the forces against us.'

"The Chairman, Mrs. Barron, then introduced Dave Green, Adm, Sec'y International Workers Order. He first made a statement for the 'benefit of the Insurance Dept. N.Y. State' to the effect that he was not speaking official for the IWO, but rather speaking personally but expressing the views of the IWO. He stated, 'What we are witnessing is Creeping Facism.' Stated his Union was also cited as Communist Front. He expressed "heartfelt thanks to the Committee for services rendered to the IWO.' He stated, 'They have succeeded in destroying the International Workers Order but they will not take away the rights of the members to continue to support the Committee' for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

"The next speaker was Vincent Andrulis, Editor who said he had been told not to speak without consulting his lawyer but that she was not there. 'She is Pearl Hart.' (laughter) He quoted poem of Langston Hughes, 'America is not America to me.'

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"The next speaker was Alexander Wright who stated he was not representing Alexander Wright but the Progressive Party of Western Pennsylvania. His talk was against the Walter-Mc Carran Act. He said, 'If we can't repeal it, we will break it'. 'If we can't repeal the law we will make it so hot for them they will repeal it themselves.'

"The Chairman announced the showing of a 20 min. film, 'The Sentinel Story' in basement 6 10 pm tonight.

"Next speaker was Miss Ann , Adm. Sec'y of Los Angeles Committee for the protection of the foreign born. She made a motion to the effect that for 21 years the committee for the protection of the foreign born had served the people and that now we condemn Attorney General's action to require the committee to register as a Communist Front. That a campaign be launched for \$50,000.00 to be used for defense of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born and the victims of the Walter-Mc Carran Act, and that the month of March be designated as month for activity. Seconded and passed.

"There was then one minute pause in the memory of one who died in the fight. Chicago Nat. Mex. Packing House Worker, Martinez.

"The delegates were then sent to the various panels. The panel for the Freedom of the Press was discontinued, so I attended the Womens Panel.

"Women's Panel of the National Conference to repeal the Walter - Mc Carran Law and the Annual meeting of the American Committee for the protection of the Foreign Born - Walsh's Hall, 1012 No. Noble St. Chicago, Dec. 12th and 13th, 1953.

"The Chairman was a woman from Ohio, Mrs. Elsie Victoria Starr was introduced as Secretary of the panel. She is with the Midwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

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"Mrs. Molly Berger of New York read exhibit 1 attached. Was a long discourse on how cruelly effected are the children of the deportees. Said we must get a committee (womens) of the General Committee organized in each State. Said, 'Poor Miriam Doyle, Sec'y for Women's National Appeal had to go to Scotland with Charles Doyle.' Also said she, Mrs. Berger was the Chairman for the Rose Nelson Defense and that Rose Nelson was a perfect example of bravery.

"Ann Fagin, Chicago Women for Peace, spoke briefly urging that literature such as exhibit 1 be circulated from street corners. That the people should know these things.

"Mrs. Jeanette Turner, New York, member of the Board of the National Women's Appeal, talked at length. Said there had been 58 women deported. Urged we get the book by Abner Green, 'The Police State'. She was amazed how few copies she had seen in her trip around the country. Said, 'we must get out literature, especially literature on children.' Get people to write to the representatives that there be hearing on the Lehman-Cellar law.

"Mrs. Helen E. Lewis, Emma Lazarus Jewish Clubs of Chicago, spoke next. She mentioned the Council for the Bill of Rights. Said the various organizations in the communities sent representations to the first Work Shop of the Council. Said there were 36 organizations represented and 80 people attended. This council was set up when the Broyles bill was main issue.

"There were many words spoken by all of the speakers but nothing much said.

"Mrs. Nat Ganley spoke about the children of 'stool pigeons' saying now that their father had been exposed they could again hold up their heads and look people in the eye. Her children had always held up their heads and looked people in the eye because they were fighting for the right.

"A copy of a resolution "Women" was passed and is attached.

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"I left the panel at 4 40 P.M."

"On December 13, 1953 I attended the second day of the Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarren Law and Defend its Victims which was also the 22nd annual meeting of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. The Conference was sponsored by both the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born and the Midwest Committee for PFB and was held in Walsh's Hall, 1012 No. Noble St., Chicago, Illinois.

"The meeting which was scheduled to start at 10:00 A.M. started at 10:40 A.M. I would estimate there were approximately 200 people in attendance.

"Executive Secretary, Abner Green, introduced the Chairman Alex Jones, (Colored) National Assistant Secretary, who announced the reports from the State Delegations would be limited to 5".

"All speakers stressed and pledged their right and determination to defend the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born in every way. Some with more intensity than others.

"Ohio - Kenneth Gemmiel , Chairman of the Ohio Committee for the Foreign Born. Will be a State wide Conference Mar. 20th and 21st. They hope to broaden work of the Committee. Hope to get support of Trade Unions, Churches, etc.

"Michigan - Tom Deformy ??? . Stressed the case of Stanley Nowak called to Washington over the eve of Christmas. The United Auto Workers Union in Detroit passed resolution to support and fight for the defense of the committee. The Michigan delegation this morning agreed to whole heartedly support the financial campaign.

"Minnesota - Alma Foley, Ex. Sec'y reporting. In Jan. they will hold a rally for defense of Vera Hathaway. Case will be a big hearing. In March they will hold a Conference for the defense of the victims, repeal of Walter-McCarren Act and the defense of the American Committee.

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Vera was not at the meeting but Clarence Hathaway was, stood and was introduced.

"Massachusetts - Reporting for New England Francis  
Stressed the case of Petroni of Italian descent and 65 years old.  
Came to New England 20 years ago. 'He is seriously ill, has almost  
lost the use of his leg since he has been in prison. He still has  
faith the American people will unite to protect him.' 'We feel this  
charge must be tested in the Supreme law of the land.'

"Pennsylvania- Joseph Bacon reporting.  
'We have concentrated our efforts on the victims around the coal  
area.' They will try to get hearings on the Lehman-Cellar bill.  
'We have specialized on the American committee. Part of the  
financial campaign funds will go to the defense of the American  
Committee.'

"New York - Dave Green reporting.  
New York State will organize State Committee and will not depend so  
much on the National Committee.

"Legal Committee Report - Blanch Freedman reporting.  
The number who attended the legal panel most of whom were attorneys  
has increased. 'The present policy or the activity of the Attorney  
General in sending out letters of invitation to appear and make  
statements' 'Non-citizens as well as citizens should know there is  
nothing in that letter that compels your attendance.' 'No legal  
reason why you should appear' 'If you appear you do so voluntarily.'  
'If you answer you must at alltimes tell the truth but there is no  
reason why you must answer.' 'You can say, I decline to make any  
Statements. If you are a non-citizen do not even respond to the  
invitation. The Immigration Department has no legal right to make  
you do anything.' 'Colleagues in the Committee will go with you in  
this fight.'

" Trade Unions Panel

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"Women's Panel - Victoria Starr reporting.  
25 women in attendance. There are some 750 children and grandchildren of deportees involved at the present time.

"Mexican-American Panel. Josephine Yanez reporting.  
Suggested placing the problem before the United Nations Human Rights Committee. 2. Work for equality of all peoples. 3. Call for a change in the Immigration and Naturalization Act. 4. Fight to get a guarantee to all Mexicans. 5. Call for a National publication in English and Spanish.

" National Group Panels.

"Bulgarian -  
Will issue leaflets to point out the danger of the Walter-McCarran law and ask our people to work that there may be hearing on the Lehman-Cellar bill. Send postcards to Pres. Eisenhower in protest of his failure to keep his promise to rewrite the Walter-McCarran bill.

"Jewish-  
20 people present from Chicago, N.Y., Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. A large percent of Jewish people today who are victims of the W-McC act. Urge Jewish committees for the Protection Foreign Born be established in every city where there is a Jewish population. Urge use Yiddish and Anglo Yiddish papers to warn about the danger of the W-McC act and defend its victims.

"Italian - Joseph Navarra  
Italians, especially in New York have failed to carry out their responsibility to American Committee for the PFB. They will cooperate with the Massachusetts Committee for the defense of Petroni.

"Lithuanian - Vincent Andrusis reporting.  
Will help American Committee for PFB raise \$50,000. Small group of Chicago women collected \$49.00.

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"Roumanians - Jacob Ballow?

Proud he is President of Roumanian group. Will support more from now on 'since we will not be so busy with the International Order'.

"Polish - Stanley Nowak reporting.

Representatives from New York, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Muskegan and Chicago. Most Polish speaking people are against the W-McC Act. There is no organized program for the repeal of the Act. So we Progressive Poles must act to visit the Congress and urge them to vote against the Walter-McCarran Act because of the large vote of the Polish people.. This will be particularly effective with next year being an election year. Will help raise \$50,000 and will put out literature to reach the Polish speaking people!

"Czechoslovakian - Dr. Shopper?

Mentioned telegram from Paul Robeson which was sent to the banquet last night. They will go into the AFL & CIO Councils where 'we have Czech papers.. Will have leaflets of the Cutherfield case in the mails shortly!'

" Russian - George Sharik?

1. We will strive to organize defense committees for the PFB in every community where Russians live. Also through the public mass meeting, etc. we will bring to the Russians in the United States the message! 2. In financial drive for \$50,000 we pick out sum of \$5,000. We presented last night sum of \$350.00. Due to the fact that one of our outstanding leaders in the Russian colony still remains on Ellis Island, we have assign special fund of \$2,000. for his defense!\*

" Hungarians - Julia Baris

"Ukrainians - Mike Vistilla

Should have and support organization in each community. 'Decided to collect during the year \$10,000!' They did in 1952 and sure we will in 1954. 1953 not so good!

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"Finnish - Charles Muzil  
Support American Committee for they have given us substantial support.

"Report of the Resolutions Committee. - Sol Grossman, Chairman.  
Copies of the resolutions will be mineographed and sent to the  
delegates within the week.  
(Subjects of the resolutions were read and the resolutions passed with  
no question.)

1. Repeal the Walter-McCarran law.
2. Lehman-Cellar bill.
  1. Urge Congress during the Xmas week to pass
  2. Send postcards
  3. Circulate special folders
  4. Have lobby in Washington for Lehman-Cellar bill.
3. Amendment to the Lehman-Cellar bill. Will receive end of week.
4. Stay of Proceedings of all political deportees until Lehman-Cellar  
bill is heard.
5. Re-establish rights of the foreign born.
6. Protest discrimination in the immigration law.
7. Repeal supervisory parole conditions.
8. Commend action of Alex Bittleman, Betty Gannett, and Claudie Jones.
9. Work for four cases, Stan Nowak, John Stuben, Paul Novick, and Rose  
Chernin.
10. Protest denial of bail to non citizens.
11. Protest attack on Freedom of Press.
12. Demand Immigration and Justice Departments to return bail.
13. Support victims of vicious frameups on political grounds.
14. Support Robert Gavin of San Diego
15. Condemn Justice Department in discriminating against people  
going to Alaska.
16. Support Los Angeles Campaign to free David Hyatt.
17. Demand Attorney General drop proceedings Petroni.
18. Commend action of Sol Grossman.
19. Message to Herbert Brownell protesting non-bail of citizens being  
held in jail and camps.
20. Message to 3. 3rd Harry Bridges.
21. Message to 7 brave men who are being held without bail.
22. Authorize sending delegation to visit "Victims!"

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"Credentials Committee, Alma Foley, Chairman.  
Registration shows 321 delegates and visitors representing National groups attended. 15 States were represented - Calif., Conn., Mass., N.Y., N.J., Mo., Minn., Pa., Wisc., Mich., Ohio, Ind., Fla., and Oregon.

"Nominating Committee. Frances Graybill or Graybow, Chrman. (Only one nomination of all offices and ALL elected.)  
National Honorary Chairman - Bishop Arthur V. Moulton of Salt Lake City.  
Honorary Co-Chairman - Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith.  
Co-Chairman - George B. Murphy of N.Y. (Negro leader)  
Co-Chairman - Philadelphia Minister, Executive Secretary of the Episcopal Social Action Committee, Rev. Kenneth Ford.  
Executive Secretary - Abner Green.  
Treasurer - Charles Muzil.  
Administrative Secretary - Harriet Barron.  
Ass't Sec'y - Alex Jones.

"Charles Muzil, Treasurer was introduced and collected from the audience

\$10.00 Lithuania  
35.00 Hungarian  
100.00 Milwaukee  
5.00 Slovak group  
10.00 Russians  
25.00 Hungarian  
12.00 Philadelphia  
8.00 Ukrainian Delegation  
10.00 Finnish, New York  
10.00 Finnish, Minnesota  
5.00 Germans  
25.00 Shoe Workers Union (CIO)  
5.00 Philadelphia  
5.00 Lodge 284, Melrose Park  
5.00 Slovak

"The closing remarks were by Abner Green, Executive Secretary. Said Martin Karasek faces a ten year sentence. Stressed that the people who receive letters from the Justice Department should go to the nearest Defense Department and get advice. 'No government which has the support of the people finds it necessary to try to bludgeon its people. The American Committee has been attacked.' 'We are determined to defend the Tsermengas case. End rotten system of supervisory parole. Get Public Hearings for the Lehman-Cellar act. And to defend the right of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born to Defend the foreign born.'

"The meeting was adjourned at 1 P.M."

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The following two written report, which is retained  
in Chicago file A) was received by the writer on  
December 14, 1953, from of known reliability:

b2  
b7D

"On December 12 and 13, 1953, I attended the NATIONAL CONFERENCE TO REPEAL THE WALTER-MCCARRAN LAW AND DEFEND ITS VICTIMS, sponsored by the AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN, at Walsh's Hall, 1014 N. Noble Street.

"SATURDAY MORNING SESSION:

"The session was scheduled to open at 10 a.m. but it was sometime after, possibly 10:15 or 10:20 when it opened.

"ABNER GREEN rapped to get attention of group, then a Negro man (I am not sure of identity) introduced PEARL HART, who was the chairman.

"The hall was only about half full at 10 o'clock, but after it filled up I estimated the attendance as between 200 and 300.

"(Sunday the Credentials committee reported 321 in attendance, but some delegates came Sunday that were not there at the beginning)

"SLOGANS: In the middle of the room, about on a level with the top of the stage:

NATIONAL CONFERENCE TO REPEAL THE WALTER-MCCARRAN  
LAW AND DEFEND ITS VICTIMS

"On front wall to left of stage: (as one faces stage)

THE BILL OF RIGHTS BELONGS TO ALL

"On front wall to right of stage: (as one faces stage)

STOP POLICE STATE TERROR AGAINST FOREIGN BORN  
AMERICANS

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"Along left side wall (to left as one faces stage)

PUBLIC HEARINGS ON THE LEHMAN-CELLER ACT

"Along the right side wall (as one faces the stages)

DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF THE FOREIGN BORN

"(Note: That may not have been the exact wording of that one)

"PEARL HART first introduced her 'client' Katherine Hyndman, of Gary, Indiana; Josephine Yanez, of Los Angeles, active there in a Defense Committee; Stanley Nowak, of Detroit, (PEARL HART referred to his ten years as a State Senator in Michigan, and stated that Roosevelt had thought well of him); Evelyn Abelson, of Pittsburgh, who mentioned the Western Pennsylvania Committee and said there were 21 delegates from it, one for each of the 21 years of the AMERICAN COMMITTEE; a man whose name I did not get, it sounded like Mike something or other, editor of a Finnish language paper in Wisconsin, who spoke of the treatment of foreign language editors; then WILLIAM SENTNER, of St. Louis.

"(I think it was Sentner who spoke of the conspiracy of Business against the people - and either he or Abner Green, look to see McCarthy, McCarran, etc. in jail)

"In between, PEARL HART read greetings from

"WILLARD UPHAUS of World Fellowship, Inc.

M. C. Travis, of Mine, Mill and Smelter ('Independent', i.e. 'Left Wing' Union) (Note: I should suppose this is the 'Maurice Travis' of Mine, Mill and Smelter who lost the sight of one eye in an episode with what the left wing called 'Phil Murray's goons' in 1948 or 1949, in a southern town - it was made much of at the time by the left wing)

"THE CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS, signed by William Patterson.

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"There was also some business done at this session, namely the appointment of SAUL or SOL GROSSMAN of Detroit to the Resolutions Committee; to the Credentials Committee a name that sounded like Amy or Alma Poli or Poling, of Minneapolis (it was probably ALMA FOLEY); and some one whose name I never could get to the nominating committee.

"Then ABNER GREEN made an interminable speech, in the midst of which he called a brief recess.

"(Note: I not only could not remember what he said, but he drove from my mind what I had tried to memorise that had been said previously)

"ABE FEINGLASS was scheduled for an address, but did not appear, and no reference was made to his absence.

"The session adjourned for lunch shortly after 1 p.m.

"NOTE: Sometime during this session, the presence of I. F. STONE was announced, at the session, mention being made of his courage, and of his being one of the speakers at the banquet.

"SATURDAY MORNING SESSION (addenda)

"verbal message given from Bishop Moulton, not well enough to attend.

"AFTERNOON SESSION, Saturday, December 12:

"The afternoon Session began at 2 p.m. and was chaired by HARRIET BARRON, Administrative Secretary, ACPFB, and was for all except the LAWYERS PANEL, which was to meet at 2 and go on all afternoon (Non-Lawyers might attend if they wished)

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"There were brief reports by

"ANNA PERPICH (?) of Los Angeles;

"LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH

(I think this was the occasion on which she spoke of the one of the Ten Commandments dealing with 'Thou Shalt Not Bear False Witness against Thy Neighbor', of Martin Luther's interpretation of that commandment, and of how the American Committee carries it out - but I am not sure - she spoke three times in all)

"VINCENT ANDRULIS

"A man from the IWO in the State of New York, who said he could not speak for the IWO, as it was now a dual organization - the IWO and the Insurance Department of the State of New York, and he was not authorised to speak for the Insurance Department (not exact wording, but that was the sense of it)

"a man from the Progressive party in Pennsylvania

"At three o'clock the Panel Sessions were scheduled, to go on until 5 or later,

"The showing of the film THE SENTNER STORY was announced for the interim between the end of the panels and the beginning of the banquet.

"PANELS

"LAWYERS' PANEL

"Met all afternoon; do not know name of chairman, but BLANCHE FREEDMAN made the report on Sunday:

"REPORT:

"Legal opining that people receiving letters from the Immigration Service asking them to talk or make a statement,

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were not legally compelled to do so; if they made a statement it was voluntary, BUT IF THEY TALKED THEY MUST TELL THE TRUTH.

"ADVICE: Not to talk, and to ignore communications.

"FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

"As Editors had met all day Friday, this panel did not meet; it was announced that they were devoting their efforts towards the Foreign Language editors who needed defense.

"WOMEN'S PANEL

"Do not know who was the chairman, but VICKY STAR made the report on Sunday:

"Panel included deportees.

"Report mentioned need for money and help to raise it.

"DEPORTATION OF MEXICAN AMERICANS

"This panel met in room where the film was to be shown and was still in session when I went in to see the film, so I saw a little of it.

"NATHAN CALDWELL seemed to be taking an active part, whether or not he was chairman.

"JOSEPHINE YANEZ and ANNA PERPICH were in this.

"I think HERB MARCH was, as I heard some one addressed as 'Herb', and later a reference was made to 'Herb March' but I did not identify him.

"THIS PANEL OBJECTS TO THE ROUNDING UP AND DEPORTING OF MEXICAN AMERICANS.

"I think the report Sunday was made by Josephine Yanez.

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"A large number of foreign language groups met separately, and each reported in the Sunday session:

"Those I recall are:

"GREEK-BULGARIAN-ALBANIAN

(They will concentrate on STEVE CHERMENGAS (?) - arrested in raid on Greek-American Hall Dec. 10 by Immigration Service and F.B.I.-)

"JEWISH

(feel that conditions are favorable to work among Jewish organizations, since latter are opposed to Walter-McCarran Law)

"ROUMANIAN

Man who reported for this group mentioned that since IWO was being done away with, they will work just as hard with the AMERICAN COMMITTEE - as I understood him the members will either go into a group of the American Committee or intensify their efforts in it)

"LITHUANIAN

"POLISH

"ITALIAN

Will concentrate on Giacomo Petrone

"CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN

Will concentrate on Marie Kratochvil

"RUSSIAN-AMERICAN

"Note: I think there were others, but this is all I recall.

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"ORGANIZED LABOR:

"This is the panel I attended. It was chaired by DON HARRIS, President of District 8 UE, Rock Island. Opening speech made by WILLIAM SENTNER.

"(Note: I thought I saw Ernest De Maio conferring with DON HARRIS before panel meeting opened, but I'm not sure;)

"Participating were;

"LORETTA HOPKE

"Rev. MARK CHAMBERLIN, of Portland, Oregon

"CLARENCE HATHAWAY

"KONRAD KOMAROWSKY

"A girl whose name sounded like ROSE SEGULCHEK of Buffalo was nominated as secretary.

"She inquired what people could do in the right wing Unions; she was not speaking for herself but for her husband who was in the electrical workers or electricians Union.

"A man from the Steel Workers in Pittsburgh mentioned that he had been pointed out by CVETIC, and ran the risk of being thrown out of his Union, but his fellow workers had defended him.

"There was a girl (slender, with snow white hair) from Minnesota, from UAW (I think Local 41) who said she had been red baited in her own Union, but some of the members come to her for advice. She has been more active with the work for the foreign born than in her Union, as her father is one facing deportation, but she now sees how she can work in her Union.

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"There were two men from the Progressive Party, one from Milwaukee; one, I think, from Pennsylvania. (I didn't get names.)

"Rev. Mark Chamberlin mentioned his work with, I believe, the Social Action Committee of the Methodist Church.

"One Negro spoke of not ignoring the Negro Church, as well as working with the Unions.

"Loretta Hopke spoke of strike at Harvester, of getting the priest to cooperate, etc.

"The general idea seems to be for a general cooperation between the American Committee and its travellers, and Churches, Unions of all persuasions, etc.

"The suggestion was made that the terms 'right wing', left wing, etc. be dropped, and the names CIO, AFL and Independent be used.

"The UE are supposed to have a good leaflet, but the name UE on top would kill its effectiveness in many quarters.

"However, it can be obtained from the Rock Island office, I think it was, and any UE office will run off copies without the UE name on top, or will substitute the name of the organization wanting it.

"It was pointed out, either in SENTNER's speech, or by DON HARRIS, I forget which, that of 600 organizations and people testifying against the Walter-McCarran Act, including Archbishops of the Catholic Church, only about six were Unions.

"The report made on Sunday by ROSE SEGU CHECK (?) for the panel, mentioned this 6 Unions out of 600 testifying, and stated that a leaflet for Unions would be prepared.

#### "THE BANQUET

"Chairman of Banquet: George Murphy, Co-Chairman of Amer. Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born.

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"At speakers' table:

"Mollie Tallentire (wife of Norman Tallentire)

Blanche Friedman

Pauline Taylor (Negro woman, from Youngstown, Ohio, thru  
whose efforts Youngstown has new Mayor and,  
I think, Police chief)

Josephine Yanez

"Our old friends, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice.....(I couldn't get name)

MRS. Marie Kratochvil

Mrs. Mark Chamberlin (wife of the Rev.)

"The foregoing were all introduced, but did not speak. I think  
there was one other, but I cannot remember name.

"The speakers were:

"Rev. Mark Chamberlin

Robert Morss Lovett, who spoke of our treatment of both the  
foreign born, and the native born (the  
Indians) both is bad.

Anton J. Carlson, who mentioned length of time he has been a  
citizen - I think it was 57 years. He likes  
this country. Once he was arrested for riding  
a bicycle over ten miles an hour somewhere;  
now he would have a far worse penalty than  
the fine then inflicted.

I. F. Stone; who spoke of different waves of prejudice against  
different groups; how easy it was to forget our own  
struggles and look down on the new comer; that our  
ancestors had come from poverty, etc. and in the life-  
time of every one of us we had seen the reality of  
people who had much improved their lot by coming here.  
He told a joke, and I believe it was he who mentioned  
that when he came here (that is to Chicago for this  
affair, not to the U.S.) he found some one who said  
'I never go anywhere; I don't go to meetings any  
more, etc.' The import of his talk seemed to be that

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the U.S. had been wonderful to immigrants; let's keep it that way or let's bring it back. (These aren't exact quotes just the gist of what I gathered)

(Note: The reactions of two people near me were not favorable - one woman whose name I did not know, said as he was talking about how good the U.S. had been: 'he was so good; now he isn't' or something like that.

Konrad Komarovsky murmured that he was 'petit bourgeois.'

I later asked Mrs. Hood what she thought of him; she thought he was a little flip, but still he was good)

"Rev. Joseph M. Evans (who talked interminably - speeches were supposed to be 10 minutes)

"Don Harris who made the collection speech; they want to raise \$50,000 by the end of March (I forget whether he stated that, or it was stated earlier) Anyway, they were making a good start on it Sat. nite.

"Ephraim Cross, who had a rather smart-alecky, sarcastic way of speaking, acted as though he had to be careful what he said, told a story of a Roman who rode his horse into the Roman Senate and had his horse made a Senator, didn't know if that improved the quality of the Roman Senate or not. Then mentioned a story told someone by a Nazi officer who had been on the Russian front, who said that as they advanced into Russia, they came up against soldiers of a Mongol type and they could not stand up against them. This was in European Russia, not Siberia. What would they have done if they had come up against them in China and Siberia? That was what happened to our men in Korea.

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(The woman next me, who had commented on STONE, whispered, 'that's treason'.)

"(Note: I don't think I have these speakers in exact order)

"There were messages read from PAUL ROBESON, directed particularly to MARIE KRATOCHVIL, and from three Congressmen who had been invited and could not come.

"A young Negro woman, pretty and with a beautiful voice, sang three numbers: one a Hebrew number; one of her own compositions; and I think the third was a spiritual. She was accompanied by Mrs. Hood, who left her place and went up.

"At the close NATHAN CALDWELL presented LILLIAN GOODMAN with a Parker pen and pencil set from her friends.

"LILLIAN GOODMAN may have been the other non-speaker at Speakers' table - I can't recall if she was sitting there all along, or just was asked to come up for the presentation.

"LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH (whom they seem to like in spite of her fine lady airs and graces - which apparently bothered no one but me-) also spoke at the banquet; I forgot her.

"FINAL SESSION: Sunday morning Dec. 13.

"I arrived late to this, but heard reports of Panels, which see, Reports of some State delegations:

"Western Pennsylvania

New York: I gathered that the New Yorkers have been depending on the American Committee, but will now organize a New York Committee.

New England: Report made by Mrs. Hood: They have only been organized since the convention a year ago but will continue their efforts.

"and Committee Reports

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"Resolutions Committee"

"Chairman Sol or Saul Grossman, of Detroit:  
First resolution was to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law  
(These are to be sent out, I believe, with proceedings)

"Credentials Committee"

"Chairman: Alma Foley (or Poli or Poling)  
321 delegates in attendance from large number of States,  
and from many national origins  
(States include: Washington, California, Michigan,  
Wisconsin, Ohio, Minnesota, Illinois, Massachusetts,  
Connecticut, New York - I think there were others)

"NOMINATIONS Committee:

"Chairman: -----

"Nominated (and elected)

"Honorary Chairman: Bishop Moulton of Salt Lake City  
&  
LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH (who will still  
be active, though an Honorary instead  
of a Co chairman)

"CO-Chairmen: GEORGE MURPHY (relected)  
&  
Some one who is secretary of an organization  
in Episcopal Church

"EXECUTIVE SECRETARY ABNER GREEN

"Treasurer ..... MUSIL

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"There was another attempt at a collection, on the grounds that some delegates not present Saturday had come in Sunday, and then LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH, who had apparently been elected without being asked if she would accept the nomination, was asked to give an acceptance speech, which she did.

"The morning and afternoon sessions were combined, as one delegation had to leave at 1. Lunch was available, and the afternoon was to be left for the meeting of the Midwest group.

"Caldwell was to have chaired the morning session and Kenneth Enkel the afternoon. I do not know whether the chairman was Enkel or not it was not Caldwell.

"MISCELLANEOUS

"Saturday a.m. I sat near MARIE KRATOCHVIL; some one brought her a pile of papers NOVA DOBA, with her picture on front page.

"At banquet: I sat with Mrs. Hood, Conrad Komravsky (across table) Vicky Star, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hyndman, two or three deportees (whose names I did not get)

"Two friends of Mrs. Hood's came over at close and sat but were not served; I believe they were called 'Fanny' and 'Joe'. She said they were old friends from Boston. She was nice to me, but did not introduce to these people. I believe she did to one person - possibly her friend from Connecticut, who sat at this table, but next to whom there were no places. The table was at right angles to Speakers' Table, so I was rather near it.

"MARTIN KARASEK Sometime, I forget on which occasion the presence of Martin Karasek was mentioned, and he was asked to stand.

"JOE HABSCHMIDT At one time Saturday morning I thought I saw JOE HABSCHMIDT; but if he was there he did not come to the Labor Panel.

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"MISCELLANEOUS - 2

"One of the speakers - I do not remember which, said he resented that he resented the insinuation that the Amer. Committee people were not smart enough to think for themselves - this was in connection with accusation htat Committee was 'arm of the Communist party.' He was not surprised that Communist Party also took a good attitude.

"MRS. FRANCES HOOD (MRS. OTIS HOOD)

"In the interval between the end of the first showing of the film THE SENTNER STORY and the Banquet, I had nothing to do.

"On the second floor landing, from which stairs led down to the front door and up to the room where the main sessions had been held and the Banquet was to be held, was the Registration Desk on one side and another desk with two chairs, near the stairs going up. These two chairs were empty.

"As I was wondering just what to do, a woman there on the landing remarked that she thought she should hang herself up somewhere until the Banquet. She sat down on one of the empty chairs. So I walked over and prepared to take the other, remarking that I supposed it was all right to sit there, or words to that effect.

"She then remarked (I don't recall the exact working but the idea was) would I care to go out for a beer. She had been out for a walk, but the places all seemed full of men and she didn't like to go in alone, but it might be all right with another woman. I told her that I thought the places nearby were only for men. She said she had seen an Italian place some way down that seemed all right. I told her that unless there were tables, the places weren't for ladies, as we have a law against unescorted women at the bar. We walked and walked along Milwaukee avenue until we came to the COMO, a very nice restaurant and cocktail lounge.

"We each had one bottle of ale; she wanted to pay for it, but I did so, saying that when I came to Boston, she could buy me one.

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"During the conversation she said 'I didn't introduce myself; I'm --- --Hood.' (I thought she said Venny or Ronnie; it must have been Franny, as she was referred to later as Mrs. Frances Hood)

"From her conversation I learned that:

"She is a niece of Caroline Hewins, pioneer of work with children in the Library profession;

"She has travelled in Europe;

"She was formerly a school teacher in Indiana, and used to come to Chicago week ends and stay at International House;

"She mentioned MIKE GOLD, who is back in this country, and in very poor health;

"She mentioned GIACOMO PETRONE, who is in jail; I didn't quite get whether it was she or a friend of hers who visited him; she is interested in getting books for him. (She told me about him when I mentioned an Italian book; she wanted to know the author's name)

"She had a Bulgarian or Roumanian friend who had been studying here; she wondered how she was getting along with the 'Peoples Government' or rather expressed the hope that she was, and said this girl, though from an aristocratic family had been studying peasant art or culture.

"In Boston the Archbishop had a meeting on the Walter-McCarran Law and it was 'not all bad', though much of the emphasis was on letting the anti-communists find refuge here.

"After we got back to the hall she asked if I was sitting with some one at the banquet; I said no, and she said she had promised to sit with a friend from Connecticut, but if she could find her, we three could sit together. This friend is active in the Connecticut Committee, and Mrs. Hood wanted to get some ideas from her, but she could have lunch with her Sunday.

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"While we were 'fixing up' before going into the banquet hall, I verified the name 'HOOD' and said I would look her up when I came to Boston. She said it is Mrs. Otis Hood - there is only one in the phone book. She added that her husband was the foremost communist in Massachusetts (Note: I am not sure of the exact wording, whether she said 'leading', foremost, first, or just what term, but the idea was that) and if I called just to say that I was the one she had a beer with in Chicago.

"During the banquet she mentioned that even though she was a left winger, she thought left wing speeches all seemed alike and she was glad when some one was different.

"She also mentioned that her husband was at home, giving the children their dinner; she supposed he would give them hot dogs (she mentioned several other dishes that I forgot) and ice cream.

"Mrs. Hood accompanied the singer who performed toward the close of the banquet. Something had apparently happened to the accompanist, and she just went up and gave her services, playing an original composition of the singer's, and an arrangement - I believe both were in pencil or manuscript. Mrs. Hood is a music teacher.

"Sunday Mrs. Hood gave the report for the Massachusetts delegation; later came down into the hall, greeted me in a friendly way, and sat near me.

"When I said goodbye to her, she reminded me to come to Boston, and to remember her name.

"HOPKE, LORETTA

"At one time with the Federal Workers (as I recall) before that Union merged with the State, Country and Municipal Workers (then CIO), to form the UPW.

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"At one time (I think sometime between 1937 and 1949) one of the MacBains, either Mr. Francis or Mrs. Gertrude, referred to Al Ellis, then a UPW organizer, as Loretto's friend.

"She was in the Panel on Organized Labor at the National Conference to Repeal the Walter-McGarran Law and Defend Its Victims. She mentioned that she is at International Harvester (West Pullman) spoke of obtaining the help of the priest in the recent UE strike. She said that the priest did not tell the Polish workers to scab; that the Union got to him first and asked his help, which he gave; that the priests were not all against the workers; that she had two cousins who were priests.

"I have seen her at at least one other of the meetings I have attended in the last year, but am not sure which - I don't believe that it was one sponsored by the Midwest Committee.

"KONRAD KOMOROVSKY

"Participated in Organized Labor Panel

"At banquet characterized I. F. Stone - or his speech - as 'petit Bourgeois'

"At banquet mentioned that he had sold his library to buy a car. When the lady next me deprecated his sacrificing it to material, capitalistic things, he pointed out his need of a car to get between here and Detroit - half as expensive as flying - and said he had sold it to the Polish Government - which wanted it. (She thought that was all right)

"HATHAWAY, CLARENCE

"participated in Organized Labor Panel

"Was mentioned in the Sunday morning session as being present, and was asked to stand.

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"At the same time mention was made of his wife - I think the name was Vera - who was not present, but who is facing trouble.

"HATHAWAY seems to be with UE, now, and is from Minnesota."

SAC, WFO (100-20866)

February 5, 1954

THOMAS C. RIES, SA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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PARTY OF D. C.  
IS - G

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

On 1/27/54, [ ] furnished SA LANDON L. McDOWELL  
a copy of an announcement of a meeting of the Northwest Club of the  
Progressive Party of the District of Columbia scheduled for 1/27/54.  
This will be maintained in [ ]

The informant also furnished SA McDOWELL, on the same date,  
copies of an announcement of the I. F. STONE talk to the PP of D.C.  
scheduled for 1/22/54, and later postponed to 2/4/54. This announce-  
ment will be maintained in [ ]

- TCR:jg  
① - I. F. STONE (100-22286)  
1 - DAVE REIN (101-1920)  
1 - COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR  
THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE D.C.  
ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAWS (62-6280)  
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FD-72  
(1-10-49)

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

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FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE FEB 5 1954	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/12, 13, 17, 19, 20, 23-26, 30; 12/1-4, 10, 11, 14/53; 1/6, 8, 12, 14, 15, 18-20/54	REPORT MADE BY fms
TITLE ISIDOR FEINSTEIN STONE, was.	CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R		

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## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

S STONE continues to reside at 5618 Nebraska Avenue, N. W., Washington, and continues to edit and publish his Washington newsletter, "I. F. Stone's Weekly," the offices of which are located at Room 205, 301 East Capitol Street, Washington. Information re publication of "Weekly" and a review of recent issues thereof set forth. Informants advise STONE visited Soviet Embassy, Washington, 11/7/53, and has been in recent contact with such persons as HERBERT JEROME BENJAMIN, former member CP National Committee; ALFRED DAVID BERNSTEIN, current CP member in Washington and WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, SILVERMASTER subject. (S) (u)

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DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

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I. RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT

STONE continues to reside at 5618 Nebraska Avenue, N. W., Washington, according to Washington T-1, of known reliability, with his wife, ESTHER ROISMAN STONE, and his teenage son.

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The subject continues to engage himself in the editing and publishing of his Washington newsletter, "I. F. Stone's Weekly," according to Washington T-1. This is STONE's only employment as far as is known to the informant.

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II. "I. F. STONE'S WEEKLY"

Washington T-1 has advised that STONE continues to maintain the offices of his newsletter at Room 205, 301 East Capitol Street, Washington. He has no full time help in the office but his wife, ESTHER ROISMAN STONE, spends much of her time there apparently conducting the necessary office work in connection with the publication of "I. F. Stone's Weekly," according to the informant.

A. General Information Regarding Publication

Mr. CLARENCE H. TAYLOR, President, Graphic Arts Press, 914 20th Street, N. W., Washington, advised on January 18, 1954, that his company has handled the printing of "I. F. Stone's Weekly" since October 22, 1953. He said that the average number of copies of this periodical printed weekly is 9,500, for which STONE pays about \$150 per printing. Mr. TAYLOR said that he handles the printing only and that mail distribution of the "Weekly" is done by the Mercury Press, 1339 Greens Court, N. W., Washington, an organization that specializes in the handling of mailing lists. Mr. TAYLOR stated that he had had no contact with STONE prior to mid October 1953, when STONE contacted his office telephonically to ask a price on the printing of his newsletter. He said also that his only relationship with STONE has been a business one and advised that STONE's account with his firm has been a very satisfactory one. Mr. TAYLOR stated that STONE visits the office at least once a week to do the necessary proofreading of the forthcoming issue of the "Weekly." He stated that so far in his relationship with STONE he had noted nothing of an unusual nature in the activities or attitudes of STONE and that should he become aware of any information concerning the subject which he considered might be of interest to the FBI he would contact the Washington Field Office.

Mr. CECIL A. BREWTON, Manager, Graphic Arts Press, was contacted on the same date and furnished information similar to that provided by Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. BREWTON said that it was he who had made the initial arrangements with STONE in October 1953 concerning the printing of the "Weekly" by Graphic Arts and added that he had had no prior contact with the subject. Mr. BREWTON said that the bulk of the copies of the "Weekly" were sent to the Mercury Press for mailing, but that about 1,300 copies were sent each week to one BERNARD DE BOER, in Hoboken, New Jersey, who has been previously identified in the course of this investigation as a distributor of periodicals in the New York area. Also according to Mr. BREWTON, STONE picks up a small number of copies himself each week presumably for local distribution in Washington, D. C.

In early December 1953, the subject sent out a promotion letter in behalf of his newsletter. This letter is believed to contain information of pertinence and it is reproduced here.

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"I. F. STONE'S WEEKLY  
301 E. Capitol Street  
Washington 3, D. C.

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"I. F. STONE, Editor and Publisher

LI. 4-7087

"Dear Friends and Readers:

"This is something new on the Left — a success story. Thanks to you, this first annual report of I. F. Stone's Weekly is a cheerful one. Just one year ago, after the New York Daily Compass closed down, I launched plans for the Weekly in a similar mailing, as a last desperate attempt to keep alive the kind of independent journalism in which I had participated on the Compass and before it on the New York Star and PM.

"The Weekly is now a reality. As its first year of existence comes to a close in January, it reaches readers in every single State of the Union, all the Territories and eight provinces of Canada. By normal ratios, it is probably being read by close to 50,000 people a week. That is something in the age of MC CARRAN and MC CARTHY.

"But it is not enough. I want to expand in the New Year. I want to widen the channels of communication in America for honest reporting from Washington. At a time when the newspapers are deluged with tidal waves of hate, poison, propaganda and misinformation, I want to reach more people with the message of peace and with libertarian principles.

"The Weekly has already made its mark. In one situation after another, as in the recent circus staged by MC CARTHY at Fort Monmouth and in the Korean atrocity campaign, the Weekly has furnished facts not available elsewhere. Its on-the-spot reporting of the Oxnam appearance before the House Committee on American Activities won wide attention. The London New Statesman and Nation commented last summer that it would never have known of the new MC CARRAN bill to deprive witnesses of their privilege against self-incrimination if it had not read of the bill in I. F. Stone's Weekly. Our special issue on the new MC CARRAN bill last July sold more than 21,000 copies and is still in demand. One great Midwestern university only last week ordered five copies for its library.

"That bill if passed and upheld will force liberals and radicals to go to jail or become informers on their friends and relatives. The more people we can reach the more we can alert as to the danger of this monstrous measure. What we can do depends on you.

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"This letter is going out to 50,000 friends and readers — those who now subscribe to the Weekly and others who have not yet subscribed but who read my columns in PM, the New York Star or the Compass. The subscription price is still \$5 a year, but we are offering a two year sub at \$9 or a renewal and a gift sub for the same \$9 price.

"Please renew or subscribe today and get at least one friend to join you. Use the blanks on the reverse side, and self-addressed envelope enclosed. NO STAMP IS REQUIRED. Just fill it out and mail to us TODAY.

"Gratefully yours,

/s/ I. F. STONE

"P.S.: The Weekly is in the black. But it was launched on a shoe-string and extra working capital is badly needed for a revolving fund with which to finance promotion mailings for new readers. I am setting up such a fund and those of you who can afford to help on this may do so. We are still taking Charter Subscriptions at \$100 a year and charter subscribers will get a specially bound volume of the full file of Weeklies each year."

#### B. Review of Recent Issues of the "Weekly"

A review of recent issues of "I. F. Stone's Weekly" (Volume I, Number 39, dated October 31, 1953, through Volume I, Number 48, dated January 2, 1954) revealed the following editorial comment by STONE which may be considered pertinent.

In his October 31, 1953, issue (Volume I, Number 39) STONE has written an article attacking the American Civil Liberties Union for allegedly deserting the principles under which it was founded. STONE states that "the American Civil Liberties Union which was born in the Red scare after World War I, may become the victim of the Red scare which has followed World War II," in that at a recent meeting of the National Board of Directors of the organization three policy statements were proposed that put the American Civil Liberties Union "in the position of condoning (1) guilt by association, (2) loyalty purges in the United Nations, the Federal Government, schools and private industry and (3) the discharge and blacklisting of persons who invoke their privilege under the Fifth Amendment." STONE characterizes the American Civil Liberties Union as "America's oldest and most respected civil libertarian organization" and states that the organization is abandoning the faith of the founders of this country in free expression in its search for respectability. He goes on to state, "instead of fighting the spreading witch hunt and the widening loyalty

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purge, it (the ACLU) accepts and excuses them. Unless the membership acts strongly, the watchdog of civil liberty may nestle down as the lapdog of its enemies."

STONE devotes his entire issue of November 7, 1953, (Volume I, Number 40) to the then recently released Korean Atrocity Report. Throughout this article, which is captioned "A Report on An Atrocity Report," STONE attempts to prove that the report is factually incorrect and "encourages inflation in the headlines and a false impression in the reader's mind."

STONE begins by attacking the statistical breakdown of the report which is as follows: Reported, i.e., "the maximum figure possible for the total number reported in each case irrespective of the merits of the evidence contained therein" - 57,559; Probable, "an approximate true count of atrocity victims . . . the number justified by the available proof and the general tenor of the report" - 29,815; and the Known Victims, broken down into 10,032 bodies and 533 survivors. STONE states that by designating only 29,000 men as probable atrocity victims, the report clearly implies that the remaining 19,000 included under the heading Reported were therefore improbable and that the Army's own investigators, after studying the reports, do not believe these atrocities ever happened.

STONE comments that the report states that the source of information on "the bulk" of these atrocities was confessions of enemy prisoners in Allied custody, and he wonders how a prisoner is prevailed upon to confess a crime against United Nations personnel for which he may suffer severe punishment or death. STONE says, "It would be interesting to know in how many cases the confessions were obtained by mistreatment or torture, as we claim (and quite correctly, I believe) that the enemy elicited germ warfare 'confessions' from some of our captured personnel."

STONE attacks the report of the cold blooded murder of 1,250 American prisoners near the Yalu River in North Korea between September 16 and September 18, 1950. (Case KWC #279 in the report), stating that information concerning this incident came from the confession of one North Korean prisoner and that it is inconceivable to him that mass murder could be carried out without finding at least one other witness or some corroborating detail among the tens of thousands of North Korean prisoners in United Nations custody. STONE points out that this 1,250 victims is 20 per cent of the Army's estimate of the total of 6,113 Americans who were "probable" victims of the atrocities.

STONE finds it difficult to understand why the Army apparently made no effort to prosecute, punish or even retain the prisoners who had confessed taking part in these atrocities. The report indicates to STONE that none are now in United Nations hands.

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STONE says that the report classes as atrocities many incidents indicating death from lack of proper food, proper medical care and other factors not associated in the minds of the general public as atrocities. The report is, therefore, factually incorrect. He purports to prove that while the North Koreans probably did commit atrocities against United Nations personnel, the report fails to document one such case suffered at the hands of the Chinese Communists.

STONE makes mention of another case which made newspaper headlines in late 1951, but which is not mentioned in the report. He refers to a statement made by Colonel JAMES M. HANLEY, Judge Advocate of the 8th Army at Pusan, Korea, on November 13, 1951, wherein HANLEY stated, "The largest number of Americans known to have been killed by the Chinese was a group of 200 US Marines killed December 10, 1950, near Sinhung, on orders of the Regimental Commander of the 23rd Regiment, 81st Division, Chinese Communist Forces." STONE states that he took it upon himself to conduct inquiry at the Marine Corps Headquarters in Washington concerning this alleged atrocity and that he had been advised that the Marine Corps had no record of such an atrocity and did not believe it had occurred. He said that he learned further that, at the time this incident is alleged to have occurred, the total number of United States Marines missing in action was less than 200, and since the Armistice, 39 Marines have been repatriated who were captured prior to December 10, 1950, thereby decreasing the number who could have been killed on that date. STONE concludes his article with the following paragraphs:

"The real atrocity is this report itself. The Korean war has been unusually horrible. Both North and South Koreans have acted with shocking brutality. Our own treatment of prisoners has been far from exemplary. The report can serve no purpose other than to inflame public opinion. The report is a sloppy and mendacious job, typical of the stuff the military has poured out in this war in its constant effort to control and poison the American mind.

"The final touch was the statement with which Secretary of the Army STEVENS accompanied the release. 'This report,' STEVENS said, 'describing the cold-blooded program of torture and murder carried on by the Communist enemy in Korea, is one of the best answers that can be given to anyone who questions the need of strong military defenses for our country and the free world.' So the atrocity story ended with a plug for a bigger military budget."

In the lead article in his November 14, 1953, issue (Volume I, Number 41) STONE attacks Attorney General HERBERT BROWNELL for bringing again to public attention the case of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, one of the persons whom ELIZABETH BENTLEY alleges was involved in a Soviet Espionage Conspiracy in Washington during World War II. This article is captioned "Desperate Men

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and Ghoulish Politics," and STONE begins by accusing the Attorney General of having made statements which were at variance with the truth in his speech before the Executives' Club at Chicago the previous week. STONE points out that BROWNELL, in his Chicago speech, stated that WHITE's activities had been reported in detail by the FBI to the White House by means of a report delivered to President TRUMAN through his military aide; while in a release made to the press on the previous Wednesday, BROWNELL had stated that the report of the FBI went to General HARRY H. VAUGHAN, for the attention of the President. STONE states further that the Attorney General, in his Chicago speech, had said that the December 1945 FBI report had set forth WHITE's spying activities "in detail," and in his press release BROWNELL identified the December 1945 FBI report as "a general report on the subject of Soviet espionage activity in the United States." STONE states that the December 1945 report of the FBI mentioned WHITE only in passing as one of several persons named by ELIZABETH BENTLEY.

At Chicago, the Attorney General stated, according to STONE, that "WHITE died without the prior administration ever having acted on the FBI report." STONE says that on Wednesday, November 11, 1953, the Washington "Evening Star" newspaper published an article quoting T. VINCENT QUINN, District Attorney for Queens County, New York, to the effect that the BENTLEY charges had been presented to a special grand jury in New York in 1947 but that the evidence was insufficient to warrant an indictment. STONE also quotes the Newark, New Jersey, "Evening News" of November 12, 1953, as pointing out that no less than 500 FBI agents had worked for a year on the case, endeavoring to re-establish Miss BENTLEY with her espionage contacts, without success, and that during this period no move was made against WHITE or any other suspect. STONE wonders why 500 FBI men could not uncover enough evidence even to support an indictment.

STONE then states that the FBI report of February 1946 sets forth information which it alleges came "from numerous confidential sources whose reliability has been established either by inquiry or long established observation and evaluation." STONE says that it is strange that if these sources were so numerous and so reliable, Mr. QUINN, in telling the Washington "Evening Star" on November 11, 1953, about the special grand jury proceedings, had to state "we can't indict on suspicion."

STONE then clamors to have Director J. EDGAR HOOVER of the FBI subpoenaed. He says that Attorney General BROWNELL had stated in Chicago that the FBI had become aware of WHITE's espionage activities at an early point in his (WHITE's) government career, and from the beginning made reports on these activities to the appropriate officials in authority. STONE indicates that WHITE's government career began in 1934 and he asks when these FBI reports began and what they alleged, and he further asks why in the intervening period until 1946 did the authorities not act on the charges contained in these FBI reports.

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STONE continues by stating that WALTER TROHAN reported in the "Chicago Tribune" newspaper and the Washington "Times Herald" newspaper, both of February 1, 1950, that WHITE's name was on a post office list of persons whose mail was stopped for examination in 1944 and 1945, and that this examination may have continued until he left Washington in 1948.

STONE then states:

"WHITE had been in Washington since 1934. The FBI began to watch him early. If the Trohan story is true, his mail was opened and photographed from 1943 on. After the Bentley story, a small army of FBI men tried to help her reestablish the contacts she claimed to have and dug up all the evidence it could find to support her. Yet a grand jury, after hearing her and them, failed to indict not only WHITE but a single one of the other persons she named! After all this surveillance and effort, is it fair to speak as BROWNELL does—to give the impression that the facts were indisputable and the charges proven? To smear man in his grave?"

STONE concludes his article by stating:

"A battle has begun which may decide the future. Either this excursion in ghouliness will finally bring a public revulsion against the witch hunt or America will be driven further along the road to Fascism. BROWNELL's voice was the voice of men driven desperate by fear that power is again slipping from them. The recent elections, like the uproar from the farm country, shows how superficial was that cry for a change. The tide toward the welfare state is not reversible. The recognition is beginning to make Fascist adventurers of once responsible conservatives; their strategy is to rule by fear and to ruin by smear. The shrewd New York 'Daily News' said Monday, 'By vigorously, incessantly and justly throwing "party of Moscow" dirt at the Fair Deal Democrats, the Republicans might well remain in power for a generation to come.' "

STONE devotes his entire November 23, 1953, issue (Volume I, Number 42) to an article captioned "America's Own Reichstag Fire." Because its content is believed to be pertinent to this investigation, it is reproduced in its entirety here.

"There was an unnoticed bit of unconscious self-revelation in that speech of the Attorney General's in Chicago. 'Every place the Communist movement has been successful,' was the way BROWNELL prefaced his attack on former President TRUMAN, 'it has been preceded by a period devoted to breaking down the faith of the people in their government so that it was weak and helpless in the face of a coup.' Substitute 'Fascist' for 'Communist' and this begins to describe what MC CARRAN, MC CARTHY, JENNER, YEIDE and BROWNELL have been doing.

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"The tactics of the gutter have been a feature of our free and easy politics ever since GEORGE WASHINGTON was accused of plotting for a crown. But surely no responsible official of Cabinet rank in our history has done more than Attorney General BROWNELL in the past ten days to break down the faith of the people in their government, spreading suspicion of an ex-President, a deceased Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, and an Attorney General who now sits on that high bench. Indeed the widening repercussions of the Brownell charges, if taken at face value, must also engulf the two Truman Administration officials who turned State's evidence, as it were, in the White case--former Secretary of State BYRNES and FBI Chief J. EDGAR HOOVER. For if they knew a Soviet spy was operating in the top reaches of the government, why did they also acquiesce in the conspiracy of silence?

"If all the allegations are true, nothing WHITE and his associates did could be so subversive as the work being done by BROWNELL and his Senatorial allies to shake the ordinary person's faith in the American government to its foundations. Their excursion in creating distrust, panic and insecurity has now rallied openly to its support the most powerful single figure in the American government, its sacred cow, the untouchable product of an unparalleled publicity buildup ranging from gossip columnists to comic strips, the G-man, J. EDGAR HOOVER. The character of the forces with which he and BROWNELL have joined hands was dramatically indicated by a question interjected in the midst of the Attorney General's testimony.

"The interruption came when BROWNELL, in covering the career of HAROLD GLASSER, said GLASSER had gone to Moscow early in 1947 as adviser to the Secretary of State. 'What Secretary of State was that?' Senator JENNER, sitting as chairman, asked BROWNELL with just the hint of a smile. BROWNELL replied, 'Mr. MARSHALL.' The Senator from Indiana looked as if he were about to lick his chops. The Senator who delivered the China Lobby speech calling General MARSHALL a front for traitors had finally won to his dubious banner the Administration of MARSHALL's war-time subordinate, protege and friend. A coalition of calumny had been cemented. The stage had been set for what I believe will be the dirtiest and most dangerous year in U. S. politics. The White case is our Reichstag fire.

"Questions of guilt or innocence should not be allowed to hide the broader panorama of the campaign now unfolding. The misdeeds, real or imaginary, of a small group of anti-Fascist and pro-Soviet officials are being made the excuse and occasion for the rise to firm power in American life of pro-Fascist and pro-Nazi forces which resented the last war and hated ROOSEVELT as much as HITLER did. They are out not merely to rebuild German power abroad but to rewrite history and destroy those who opposed HITLER here at home. Stepping warily, avoiding anti-Semitism which they regard as the Fuehrer's cardinal error, they are out to defame

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TRUMAN to desecrate the memory of ROOSEVELT, to smear out wartime leadership, and to use against the popular aspiration for social welfare the same tactics of panic, terror and repression which Fascism wielded in Japan, Germany and Italy.

"WAS EISENHOWER A PRO-RED CONSPIRATOR, TOO?

"It is fortunate for the helpless and ineffectual EISENHOWER that he is the Republican President, or these forces would already be giving him the same treatment they gave MARSHALL. The installment of CHURCHILL's memoirs published by the New York Times on Friday, November 13, shows EISENHOWER may be accused as easily (if as unfairly) of 'selling out' Central Europe to Communism as MARSHALL has been for 'selling out' China. CHURCHILL writes that it was politically important for the Anglo-American armies in March, 1945, to seize Berlin ahead of the Russians despite previous agreement and to meet the Red Army as far to the East as possible. CHURCHILL complains that EISENHOWER, without consulting the British and 'short-circuiting . . . the highest authorities, both military and constitutional,' communicated directly with STALIN a decision to strike south toward Leipzig instead of Berlin and (as agreed at Yalta) to meet the Red Army on the Elbe.

"CHURCHILL writes that MARSHALL upheld EISENHOWER against the British and (as the 'Chicago Tribune' and the 'Washington Times-Herald' have already noted in a restrained but gleeful editorial) that when EISENHOWER's dispatch arrived in Moscow the commander of the American military mission, Gen. JOHN R. DEANE, was so disturbed by its contents that he delayed delivery for 20 hours before handing the message over to STALIN. This is an incident made to order for JENNER, MC CARTHY and VEIDE. If history is to be rewritten by hindsight, if motives are to be twisted by malice, EISENHOWER may yet face accusations as unscrupulous as those levelled at TRUMAN.

"MR. TRUMAN LOSES THE FIRST ROUND

"Mr. TRUMAN has never been more effective or moving than in his TV address Monday night. I am sorry to say, however, that after hearing BROWNELL and HOOVER next day, I believe he lost the first round. He shifted from the story that he fired WHITE as soon as he learned that WHITE was disloyal to the story that he kept WHITE on in order to give the FBI a chance to trap him and his associates. This gave HOOVER an opportunity to pay off some old scores: TRUMAN as Senator was critical of FBI methods and opposed wire-tapping. As President, he declined to put HOOVER in charge of the newly established Central Intelligence Agency, which was kept independent of the FBI. When TRUMAN's long-time friend, MAX LOWENTHAL, dared publish a full length critical book on the FBI in 1950, TRUMAN with characteristic spunk declined to disown him. As the Red scare campaign gets rolling, the plans are to strike at TRUMAN

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through LOWENTHAL. Last Monday a week the 'Chicago Tribune' and the 'Washington Times-Herald' had an 8-column line page one sensation about a 'plot' to smear the FBI, referring to LOWENTHAL and to DEAN ACHESON's law partner, CHARLES HORSKY, who once signed a report critical of FBI wire-tapping.

"I suspect that one reason TRUMAN paid so little attention to the report on WHITE and praised WHITE when the latter retired from government service is that TRUMAN had a healthy contempt for FBI loyalty reports. Unfortunately he did not take the risk of candor in his speech and gave up the one line of defense left him when he assumed WHITE's guilt. Had TRUMAN made the point that the charges were unproven, had he pleaded a man's right to the presumption of innocence, he would be in a better position to counter-attack now on the only grounds which seem open to him--and that is the nature of the evidence against WHITE and his associates.

#### "WHAT OF THE EVIDENCE AGAINST WHITE?

"HOOVER has also shifted his grounds. The Lowenthal book, a carefully documented study by one of the country's ablest lawyers, quotes (p. 439) from a 1942 radio speech in which HOOVER, explaining his methods, said: 'The Federal Bureau of Investigation has operated on the premise that we should first find out who the spies are who are working against our national welfare, and then, carefully keeping them under scrutiny, ascertain their sources of information, the identity of their associates, their methods of communication, and finally taking over the supervision of the spy ring until the time comes to take them into custody. In other words, we have followed the practice of counterespionage, namely spying on the spies.' Charges so serious against WHITE and his associates called for thorough investigation with an eye either to prosecution or clearance. The FBI is supposed to enforce the law, not merely collect half-proven surmise for half-baked loyalty proceedings.

"Unfortunately there was no Democrat on the Jenner committee with the nerve to raise these or any other real questions with HOOVER, nor to question BROWNELL about the difference between his Chicago address and the two FBI covering letters to the White House which he put into evidence. BROWNELL in Chicago said flatly, 'WHITE was a Russian spy. He smuggled secret documents to Russian agents for transmission to Moscow. HARRY DEXTER WHITE was known to be a Communist spy by the very people who appointed him . . . .' But this is not what the two Hoover letters to the White House said. That of November 8, 1946, said persons in the government were furnishing information 'to persons outside the Federal government, who are in turn transmitting this information to espionage agents of the Soviet government.' At the present time, the letter went on, 'it is impossible to determine exactly how many of these people had actual knowledge of the disposition being made of the

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information they were transmitting.' HOOVER said he was investigating ~~SECRET~~ to determine 'the degree and nature of the complicity of these people.' WHITE was on a list of persons who were 'either participants in this operation or were utilized by principals in this ring.' (Italics added).

"The letter of February 1, 1946, transmitting the special report on WHITE to the President is also inconclusive. It says first of all that information had come to the attention of the FBI 'charging WHITE as being a valuable adjunct to an underground Soviet espionage organization.' A 'valuable adjunct' is not necessarily a spy. The letter also says that 'Material which came into his (WHITE's) possession as a result of his official capacity allegedly was made available through intermediaries to NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER' (italics added) who in turn was alleged to have been photographing the documents for transmission. Finally HOOVER refers to a Canadian source fearful lest WHITE become head of the International Bank, or the International Monetary Fund. 'Fear was expressed,' HOOVER wrote, 'that facts might come to light in the future throwing some sinister accusations at WHITE and thereby jeopardize the successful operation of these important international institutions.' There was no need to wait for sinister accusations in the future if WHITE was already known to be a Soviet spy.

"JUST LIKE MC CARTHY AT FORT MONMOUTH

"The wording of these two letters by J. EDGAR HOOVER to the White House at the time of the White appointment fails to support BROWNELL's statements. HOOVER did not say WHITE was a spy, nor that he was smuggling secret documents to Russian agents. How can BROWNELL say that TRUMAN knew these to be facts when HOOVER did not assert them as facts? HOOVER's words throw an unflattering light on BROWNELL's statement in Chicago, 'there certainly was no reason why the Senate could not be informed of the established fact that WHITE was a spy.' The fact was not established.

"In his statement to the Jenner committee, HOOVER said the 'Red Fascists distort, conceal, misrepresent and lie to gain their point.' He and BROWNELL were not exactly models in their own presentation. Like MC CARTHY in the Fort Monmouth farce, they were stepping out from behind the closed curtains to present their own little driblets of the alleged evidence as suited their purpose. This piecemeal ex parte presentation, with no one present to ask questions on behalf of the accused, is a long way from the kind of serious inquiry and fair trial called for by such grave charges.

"The 'Washington Post,' supporting BROWNELL and HOOVER, speaks of the 'devastating nature' of their 'factual presentation.' But the only thing 'devastating' about their report is how little factual material they offer to support these allegations. There is first of all the

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anti-climactic description by BROWNELL of the section in the FBI report relating to 'WHITE's known contacts with Russian officials over the years.' BROWNELL said this 'cannot be declassified.' Just why is not clear since BROWNELL goes on to admit that 'these contacts were not inconsistent with the regular performance of WHITE's duties and considered by themselves are not incriminating.'

"There is next the gobbledegook section which describes the results of FBI surveillance. BROWNELL claims that the FBI report on WHITE 'contains much corroborative evidence which cannot be made public either because it would disclose investigative techniques or because it might be harmful to the national interest.' Presumably the former refers to wire-tapping and opening of mail. The latter may mean anything or nothing. But if WHITE was passing out material and the FBI, forewarned by BENTLEY, put him and his associates under surveillance, it would do no harm to the national security now to report that one had been seen passing information to another, that SILVERMASTER had been caught copying documents or that an FBI agent had seen a courier picking them up. The espionage had to take place somewhere in some tangible form. What did the FBI find when it watched these people?

"BROWNELL's answer is that 'it can be pointed out' that 'over a period of three months beginning in November of 1945 the activities of HARRY DEXTER WHITE were entirely consistent with all the previous information contained in the report.' Does that mean he passed out documents? Apparently not. Apparently all it means is--and let us return to BROWNELL's own words: 'WHITE was in frequent close personal contact with nearly every one of the persons named as his associates in the spy ring.' But most of these people were fellow employes of the Treasury. What in this context does 'close personal contact' mean?

"The Attorney General goes on with exactly the kind of vague stuff familiar in loyalty proceedings. WHITE made a trip to see a doctor in Newark who 'had been reported by numerous sources as having had frequent and close contacts with numerous Communists in the State of New Jersey.' WHITE was seen at the home of ALGER HISS. WHITE and his wife visited MAURICE HALPERIN, who in turn was alleged to be a Communist and to have passed on information to a courier. WHITE had 'close personal' relations with FRANK COE, who was then one of his chief assistants in the Treasury.

"BROWNELL does not say that these three months of surveillance proved the allegations. He says WHITE's activities were 'entirely consistent with' the allegations. But his own description indicates that this vague phrase merely means that WHITE did associate with the close associates who were alleged to be Soviet agents. If this was the kind of stuff presented the following year to the grand jury which heard these charges, it is no wonder that no indictment was returned.

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## "WHAT THEY'D BE SAYING IF HOOVER WERE A NEW DEALER

"The record is so extraordinary that if HOOVER were a New Dealer instead of a rightist, he would be the main target of the witch hunt attack. Let us look at the record as we now know it. FRANK COE was accused by WHITAKER CHAMBERS in 1939. SILVERMASTER was up on loyalty charges in 1942 and was cleared with WHITE's support; HOOVER complains that when the FBI interviewed WHITE in March, 1942, he 'spent more time in denouncing' loyalty investigations than 'in furnishing facts.' CHAMBERS named WHITE as part of the Communist underground in March, 1945, and August, 1946, though as late as that (six months after the White appointment) CHAMBERS told the FBI 'It was not a spy ring, but one far more important and cunning because its members helped to shape policy in their departments.' (Memorandum of conversation with RAY MURPHY, August 28, 1946).

"The extraordinary thing is that with these early tips from CHAMBERS and later BENTLEY, and all the opportunities for surveillance, the wire-tapping, the mail covers and the spies inside the Communist party, the FBI failed to get a single indictment, much less conviction, for espionage from among all the people named by BENTLEY and CHAMBERS. If HOOVER were a New Dealer, he would be accused of covering up for the Reds.

"There's something fishy about this business, though one despairs of ever disentangling the false from the true. BENTLEY's story does not seem to be quite the same as HOOVER's; she says she made her first contact with the FBI in August; he says she told her story on November 7, 1945. He sent his first letter to the White House the very next day, but one would never guess from its wording that this was something freshly told by a new informant and as yet unchecked, nor that BENTLEY's story of spying differed so sharply from that which WHITAKER CHAMBERS had been telling of a Communist ring in the government concerned only with policy.

"Were there ever the American equivalent of a British Royal Commission to provide a real investigation, attention might usefully be focused on BENTLEY's later testimony that WHITE drew up the Morgenthau Plan to 'pastoralize' Germany in order to further Communist ends; this seems contrived since an examination of Communist publications at the time shows the party's opposition to the Morgenthau plan.

"The mystery which haunts the whole affair is why that 1947 grand jury returned not a single indictment against any person BENTLEY named. There is no statute of limitations on war-time espionage. A showing of intent to help a foreign power is enough to convict even though there was no intent to injure the United States. The strict two witness rule which governs prosecutions for treason does not apply to espionage. A lesser indictment for conspiracy or attempt to commit espionage might have been returned. There is no technical

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reason of law that I can find which would prevent indictment or conviction on the basis of BENTLEY's testimony alone if sufficiently credible to the jury. Nine persons named by her, including WHITE and COE, denied her charges under oath in 1948 and could have been prosecuted for perjury, as HISS was in denying the testimony of CHAMBERS. This failure to indict must be seen against the background of the Truman Administration's eagerness to obtain an indictment for the 1948 campaign, both to rebut Republican charges and to strike a blow at the Wallace movement, which the Democrats then feared.

"HOOVER said of BENTLEY in his testimony last week that she had been subjected to the most searching of cross-examinations; her testimony has been evaluated by juries and reviewed by the courts and has been found to be accurate." The fact is that only a single person named by her has been convicted, and that was several years later. This one conviction is so peculiar that it undermines the implications HOOVER intended to convey."

On Page 1 of the November 30, 1953, issue of "I. F. Stone's Weekly" (Volume I, Number 43) appears an article captioned "Was J. Edgar As 'Blind' As Harry?" This article is reproduced here.

"There is a strange, untouched, perhaps untouchable aspect of the HARRY DEXTER WHITE affair. To go back and re-study the hearings and reports since ELIZABETH BENTLEY began telling her story publicly on July 30, 1948, is to wonder why it was never inquired into. For if it can be said that HARRY TRUMAN 'knowingly' promoted a Soviet spy, it can also be said that J. EDGAR HOOVER allowed a known and registered Russian agent to operate unscathed. The biggest mystery of all is why the FBI chief should have been surprised when ELIZABETH BENTLEY first talked in November, 1945. Because the central character in her story, the master spy whom she claimed to have served as courier and lived with as man and wife, JACOB GOLOS, had been publicly accused of military espionage for the Soviet government by the Attorney General almost six years earlier and forced to register as a Soviet agent.

"One of FRANK MURPHY's last acts as Attorney General, just before his elevation to the U. S. Supreme Court, was to file charges on January 2, 1940 against eight persons and three business houses for military espionage on behalf of the Soviet government and for failure to register as foreign agents. One of the men was Golos and one of the business firms was World Tourists, Inc., of which he was the sole stockholder.

"Two months later, in March, a special grand jury in Washington indicted 'JACOB RAISIN, also known as J. N. GOLOS' and World Tourists, Inc., for failure to register as foreign agents. The charge of military

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espionage and the case against the others had been dropped. The next day GOLOS pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to four months in jail but put on probation and fined \$500. A similar fine was imposed on World Tourists, Inc., but that fine was suspended.

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"Just why the more serious charge was dropped and why GOLOS got off so easily on the lesser charge was never explained. The greater mystery is how GOLOS, after being publicly accused of military espionage and forced to register as a foreign agent, was able to go on operating as a master spy. For according to Miss BENTLEY, she began in 1941 to travel between New York and Washington as his courier and go-between, to build up a whole circle of informants in the government and to bring large quantities of secretly filmed documentary material out of the capital in her knitting bag every two weeks or so. This went on, according to Miss BENTLEY, from 1941 to 1945. Yet her story, when told to the FBI, apparently came as a complete surprise. Either the FBI was extraordinarily inefficient or there is much more to this affair than has yet been told.

"It is curious that in her book, 'Out of Bondage', Miss BENTLEY does not mention the charge of military espionage made against GOLOS in January, 1940. Here she was engaged in a very dangerous and intimate relationship with a Russian agent. The Attorney General of the United States suddenly accuses him of engaging in military espionage. The charge would endanger her, too, for she speaks of being shadowed in this period by the FBI. Yet this vital fact--when she seemed on the verge of being caught--is omitted. As told vaguely in the book, the government had become more hostile to the Communists after the Nazi-Soviet pact. The records of World Tourists were seized, revealing that EARL BROWDER had used a false passport.

"But her account does not mention two dramatic episodes which focused publicly attention sharply on World Tourists, Inc. The first was EARL BROWDER's admission to the Dies committee in September, 1939, that he had used false passports in travelling abroad; it was as a result that in October the records of World Tourists, Inc., were seized. (From Miss BENTLEY's account one would believe that this happened in reverse; that the government only learned of BROWDER's false passports after it seized the records.) The other episode was the FBI 'midnight raid' in Detroit and Milwaukee, in which 11 persons were arrested on charges of recruiting soldiers for the Spanish Republican Army. That occurred early in February 1940, and the Federal District Attorney in Detroit said recruits were given their tickets to Spain by World Tourists, Inc., in New York. Had these events, and the charge of military espionage, been related in the book (or indeed in any one of Miss BENTLEY's appearances before Congressional investigating committees) they would sharply have raised the question of how, after that, GOLOS could still have operated a spy ring successfully under the very nose of the FBI.

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"It is possible that this is how it happened but it is not likely. ~~SECRET~~ World Tourist, Inc. with its link to Intourist was a pretty obvious place for surveillance long before 1939. HOOVER in the radio speech of 1942 quoted in last week's issue said the FBI's method was to 'first find out who the spies are . . . and then carefully keeping them under scrutiny, ascertain . . . the identity of their associates . . . finally taking over the supervision of the spy ring until the time comes to take them into custody.' Miss BENTLEY says (p. 295) that after telling her story in 1945 an FBI agent asked her, 'Would you be willing to keep on going as you are now? . . . With you in there, we can keep tabs on what is going on.' Then, too, it's vital to keep in contact with the Russian secret police and also with the people you know in the American Communist Party.' This embodies a basic technique of counter-espionage, to try and turn a spy into a counter-spy. One wonders why if she is telling the truth this was not done with Miss BENTLEY in 1940-41 when (as she says) she was under surveillance for a time. Or was it?"

In the same issue (Volume I, Number 43) dated November 30, 1953, under the caption "Eye-Opener: BENTLEY's One Conviction in That 'Spy' Ring," STONE gives his views on the WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON Case. STONE states that BENTLEY's allegations concerning REMINGTON were heard by two grand juries (1947 and 1950) both of which failed to indict him, and that finally in May 1950, REMINGTON was indicted, but for perjury and not for espionage. The conviction growing out of the indictment was reversed on appeal but the indictment itself was not dismissed. STONE says:

"Rather than let this tainted indictment become an issue in a new trial, the government obtained a new indictment for perjury. REMINGTON was convicted again, but as in the Lattimore case there had been a steady deflation in charges. This time he was convicted for denying at the first trial that he had given Miss BENTLEY information to which she was not entitled (a far cry from the original espionage charge) and for denying that he knew there was a Young Communist League on the campus when he was a student at Dartmouth (an equally far cry from the charge that he was himself a Communist)."

STONE goes on to conclude his article by stating:

"What makes the Remington case so relevant for study today is that under cross-examination Miss BENTLEY admitted that most of the persons from whom she obtained information in Washington did not know that she was a Russian agent. REMINGTON himself swore (as did another witness named by her) that she represented herself as a research worker. Miss BENTLEY said the SILVERMasters and ULLMAN knew what she was doing and that 'from what they said, Mr. WHITE knew where it (the information) was going but preferred not to mention the fact.' Of the others, she said, some may have guessed but most thought they were merely aiding the

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Communists in this country. 'That was especially true of the individuals I contacted,' she admitted at one point, 'because they were told by Mr. GOLOS that this information was for the personal use of EARL BROWDER in preparing books and in preparing policies of the Communist party.'

"The general policy," Miss BENTLEY testified at another point, "was to try and keep, at least for that period, to keep American Communists from knowing things were going to Russia because if anybody turned sour, as they called it, or turned traitor, then they could tell a great deal more than they could otherwise."

"Of the Perlo group, Miss BENTLEY said 'no one was actually told that it (the information) was going to Russia.' And of REMINGTON she admitted that maybe he had grown 'less willing to see her' because he began to suspect from the nature of her questions that she might be a Russian spy.

"Thus, according to her own story as it finally came out, Miss BENTLEY was taking advantage of Communist or Soviet sympathies to draw Federal officials into a dangerous relationship whose real nature was deliberately hidden from them. This begins to appear in retrospect as an exercisé in entrapment, and the full truth about that has yet to be told."

On Page 2, of his December 7, 1953, issue of the "Weekly" (Volume I, Number 44) STONE considers the drive for wire-tap legislation under the headline "It Won't Catch Spies, But It Will Police Thoughts".

"The Federal Communications Act of 1934 makes wire-tapping a crime. In 1937 the Supreme Court (Nardone v. U.S., 302 U.S. 379) rejected the Justice Department's contention that this did not apply to Federal agents. Ever since the Department has been (1) violating the law and (2) trying to get legislation which will authorize the FBI to tap wires. Attorney General HERBERT BROWNELL, JR., failed to get such legislation last spring. He is using the White affair as a springboard for another attempt."

"The impression has been created that if wire-tapping were legal, convictions might have been obtained against those named by ELIZABETH BENTLEY. Thus the New Republic (November 30) says, 'The Grand Jury heard the evidence for eighteen months, and decided that no case had been presented against any member of the group that called for court action. Its conclusion was based largely on the inadmissible nature of evidence gained by wire-tapping.'

"If ELIZABETH BENTLEY told the grand jury what she told the Court under cross-examination in the Remington case (see last week's Eye-Opener), there could hardly be an indictment returned against most of

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the people she named. For she testified that except for the SILVERMASTERs and ULLMAN, none of the persons from whom she claims to have collected information were told that she was a spy working for the Russians.

"The persons named could not be indicted for espionage if according to Miss BENTLEY herself they did not know that they were helping a spy. It is hard to see what could have been added by wire-tapping. If Miss BENTLEY herself did not tell these people what she was really doing, they would hardly be discussing it among themselves over the telephone. Wire-taps could show association. But the fact that these people associated with each other would not prove espionage.

"The Attorney General's summary of the evidence obtained by FBI surveillance shows that only association was uncovered. Though evidence obtained by wire-tapping is inadmissible in a court of law, there was nothing to stop the Attorney General from using facts obtained by wire-tapping in his summary. It would have been the strongest possible argument for the legislation BROWNELL and HOVER want, if they had said, 'We heard two officials planning to obtain a secret document but we could not use this information before the grand jury because it had been obtained by wire-tapping.'

"Documents cannot be passed by telephone. There must be physical contact. This can be observed. Documents must be filched and photographed. This can also be observed. The strangest thing in this whole story is that though the SILVERMASTERs and ULLMAN were involved in loyalty proceedings in 1942, three years before Miss BENTLEY told her story, and were supposed to be using basement photographic equipment for improper purposes, surveillance neither before nor after the BENTLEY story turned up any evidence. The only fair inference under the circumstances is that there was none to turn up.

"The Coplon case is supposed to show the need for permitting wire-taps. It is said that in this case a spy went free because wire-tap evidence was not admissible. But this does not happen to be true. Miss COPLON was tried in Washington and in New York. The conviction in Washington was reversed not because the government had used wire-tapping to investigate espionage but because the FBI had listened in on conversations between Miss COPLON and her lawyer. The Circuit Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia said this was an invasion of her constitutional rights under the Fifth and Sixth amendments which unqualifiedly guard the right to assistance of counsel (191 F. 2d 749). Even if wire-tapping were made legal, it would still be illegal to listen in on a lawyer and client preparing for trial.

"As for the New York case, the finding of the trial judge, SYLVESTER RYAN, throws considerable light on wire-tapping in espionage cases.

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'Careful study of the information obtained on all these interceptions, Judge RYAN ruled, 'reveals that at no time was a conversation between COPLON and GUBITCHEV intercepted; that at no time was either defendant heard mention the name of the other; that the existence of the alleged conspiracy was never discussed in the slightest manner.'

"The New York conviction was reversed because no warrant had been obtained for the arrest of Miss COPLON and the seizure of the confidential material found in her purse. The conviction was also reversed because the Circuit Court felt that Miss COPLON and her counsel had a right to examine the wire-tap records for themselves extensively enough to determine whether the original tip or later evidence had been obtained by wire-tapping. Only Judge RYAN had seen this evidence (185 F.2d 629).

"According to Judge RYAN's findings, an examination of the records would show that wire-tapping had disclosed only two matters, one irrelevant, the other unnecessary. The irrelevant was 'information on her contacts and relationships to one H.S., a male acquaintance' (88 F. Supp. 926). This had no bearing on the charge of espionage. The other information was that she was going to New York on three specific dates, 'but this information,' as the Circuit Court pointed out in Washington, 'was also given to FOLEY (Miss COPLON's superior in the Justice Department) by the appellant herself.'

"In the Coplon case, wire-tapping was unnecessary. COPLON and GUBITCHEV did not communicate by telephone. The reasoning of the two Circuit Courts would have called for reversal even if wire-tapping were legal. The Department of Justice and the FBI were the victims of their own unfair and clumsy tactics.

"The existence of legislation permitting wire-taps in such cases would have made a difference in other respects, however. If wire-tapping were legal, Miss COPLON's lawyer would never have been able to learn that the FBI had been listening in on his telephone talks with his client in preparation for trial.

"The FBI would also be saved the embarrassment of subpoenas which reveal how extensively it has been tapping wires and what trivial, scandalous and personal material it gathers. The FBI reports seized in Miss COPLON's possession were published at the time and they showed widespread wire-tapping as a means of political surveillance often unconnected with any allegations of crime or threat to internal security.

"The reports which came to light in the Coplon case showed that the FBI's criteria of 'loyalty' are (as the National Lawyers Guild declared in a comprehensive analysis of the documents at the time) 'subjective and reactionary.' Affiliation with the Progressive Party, 'writing a

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master's thesis on the New Deal in New Zealand, 'opposing the House Committee on Un-American Activities,' 'making a strong progressive speech which attacked an anti-Semitic teacher,' 'taking courses under VEBLEN' and even having KRAVCHENKO's anti-Soviet 'I Chose Freedom' in one's library were enough to qualify one for inclusion in an FBI dossier.

"Public and private wire-tapping is now so extensive in this country that everyone assumes that it is no longer safe to discuss private affairs of any kind on the telephone. Wire-tapping will catch no spies. But to take off all inhibitions and make wire-tapping by the FBI legal would be to encourage the G-men to expand their work as a political thought police."

At the bottom of Page 2 of the December 14, 1953, issue of the "Weekly" (Volume I, Number 45) STONE has enclosed in a box an item captioned "Extra! ELIZABETH BENTLEY Exposes Wire-Tap Drive" which states:

"Last week's issue, 'Exposing: The Fallacies in The Wire-Tap Drive,' had hardly appeared on the newsstands when it was unexpectedly confirmed by ELIZABETH BENTLEY herself. Miss BENTLEY was asked about wire-tapping by RAYMOND P. BRANDT, chief Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, when she appeared on Meet-the-Press Sunday December 6. Her answers, though strikingly at variance with Attorney General BROWNELL and FBI Chief HOOVER, were not considered newsworthy by the Associated Press. And so we give the text here as transcribed by NBC:

"Q. Attorney General BROWNELL recommended to the Jenner Committee that there be legislation on wire-tapping. In your contacts with these people, do you think wire-tapping, had (it) been legalized, would have helped make a stronger case against them?

"A. In other words, you mean you'd be able to use the information which you obtained through wire-tapping not just as an information lead but as actual concrete evidence?

"Q. You can divulge it to a great many people. Under the law, you cannot divulge what you get from wire-tapping.

"A. Probably not in the case of my Soviet agents, because we were so frightened of telephones we never said anything over them. That's been my own experience.

"BRANDT was startled and repeated the question. This time the romantic Miss BENTLEY varied her answers:

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"Q. The real agents did not use the telephone?

"A. We used the telephone, yes, but our code was so mixed up that an outsider could not have gotten and understood it.

"The first answer, that they were so frightened of the telephone that they never said anything over them, is not quite the same as the second answer, that they used the telephone but kept conversations in code. But the two answers do agree in one respect—that wire-tapping would not have provided proof of espionage. They also dispose of the fallacies, still being propagated by editors who should know better, that Miss BENTLEY's collaborators were not prosecuted because (as the 'Washington Post' said December 7 in an editorial, 'The Silent Men'), 'wire-tapping was used to expose these offenses.'

Washington T-1, of known reliability, has advised that the subject departed Washington, D. C. via American Airlines, Flight #255, at 12:30 p.m., on December 11, 1953, bound for Chicago, Illinois. The same informant subsequently advised that STONE attended the National Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend Its Victims, in Chicago and had addressed the evening session of this conference on December 12, 1953, at Walsh's Hall, 1014 North Noble Street, Chicago.

Of this conference and its ramifications, STONE wrote in his December 21, 1953, issue (Volume I, Number 46) as follows, in an article under the headline, "The Hounded Champions of the Alien Meet in Chicago." In this article, STONE attacks the Walter-McCarran Immigration Law, the Taft-Hartley Act, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the FBI, and Attorney General HERBERT BROWELL. He states that the National Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend Its Victims was sponsored by the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. The ACPTB has been designated by Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. STONE concludes this article by stating:

"The suffering in terms of broken families and disrupted lives is beyond the most sympathetic imagination. As serious is the moral degradation imposed by spreading terror. People are afraid to look lest they be tempted to help, and bring down suspicion on themselves. This is how good folk in Germany walked hurriedly by and shut their ears discreetly to tell-tale screams. The American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born is fighting to keep America's conscience alive."

STONE captions his December 27, 1953, issue (Volume I, Number 47) "Special Issue: HARRY WHITE and the German Currency Plates." His entire issue is comprised of one long article devoted to the subject in which STONE speaks disparagingly of President EISENHOWER, General GEORGE C.

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MARSHALL, Attorney General HERBERT BROWNELL and FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER. He states that the handling of the case of IAVENTI BERIA in Russia compares favorably with the "campaign of smear and terror" being inaugurated by the Republicans to enable them to stay in power. STONE says in this regard "trumped-up charges, distortions of motives and past events are being used there (Russia) as here (United States) in a political power struggle. America is still a long way from the Russian pattern but a few more years of the current trend will bring us closer. The weakening of the right to counsel, the invasion of privacy, the policing of political ideas, the acceptance of the notion that the security of the state excuses possible injustice to the individual, the establishment, even in the courts, of the idea that the FBI may withhold the source of evidence to protect its source of information, the cloak thrown over the malicious and the crackpot, the informer and the perjurer—all these are in the totalitarian pattern."

STONE then proceeds to attack Miss BENTLEY's testimony concerning the German currency plates, wondering why Miss BENTLEY had not mentioned these currency plates prior to her appearance in the fall of 1953 before Senator KARL MUNDT. He states that BENTLEY had ample opportunity to have furnished information concerning this matter in her earlier public appearances as a witness concerning WHITE.

STONE concludes his article by stating that HARRY DEXTER WHITE, VIRGINIUS FRANK COE and HAROLD GIASSER, far from being disloyal or subversive, were, in fact, super-patriotic in that they worked hard to install a system of scrip payments which would end black marketing among the occupation troops in Europe and the Far East and thus end the terrible drain on the United States Treasury caused thereby.

The article appearing on Page 4 of "I. F. Stone's Weekly" for January 2, 1954, (Volume I, Number 48) is captioned "Any 'Subversion' In This Picture Is BROWNELL's." STONE discusses the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations and the status of the National Lawyers Guild fight to avoid being added to that list. He explains the administrative procedure of notices, interrogatories and hearings and quotes from one of the interrogatories sent to the National Lawyers Guild by the Attorney General. STONE states that the interrogatories "vividly illustrate the dangers to radical and non-conformist opinion" and asks "can any lawyer fail to see how subversive of fair procedure and constitutional liberty is the conduct of the Attorney General?" STONE concludes this article with "the measure of support mustered by the Guild will be the measure of the extent to which the bar has already been cowed by him," referring to the Attorney General.

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Washington T-2, of known reliability, has advised that the [redacted] (u)

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The above information was made available on a strictly confidential basis and is not to be made known except following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

It is to be noted that \$5 is the price of a one-year subscription to "I. F. Stone's Weekly".

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## III. [ CONTACTS AND ASSOCIATES OF STONE ]

A. [ Soviet Embassy, Washington ] ~~(S)(u)~~

Washington T-3, of known reliability, has advised that on the evening of November 7, 1953, a reception was held by the Soviet Embassy to the United States at the Soviet Embassy, 1125 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., in celebration of the 36th Anniversary of the October Revolution, which brought the Communists to power in Russia. ~~(S)(u)~~

Washington T-4, of known reliability, advised that the subject, ISIDOR FEINSTEIN STONE, and his wife, ESTHER, were present at that reception. ~~(S)(u)~~

Washington T-5, of known reliability, has advised that STONE received correspondence addressed to him at his office, 301 East Capitol Street, Washington, postmarked November 20, 1953, and bearing the return address ~~(S)(u)~~ 1125 16th Street, N. W., which is the address of the Soviet Embassy. ~~(S)(u)~~

B. ALAN BARTH~~SECRET~~

Washington T-1 advised on December 10, 1953, that STONE met ALAN BARTH at the entrance of the Sheraton Carlton Hotel, 16th and K Streets, N. W., Washington, at about 1 p.m. on that date, and that these two men subsequently lunched together in the grill of the above hotel from about 1 to 2 p.m.

ALAN BARTH is a newspaper man of some local prominence, employed as an editorial writer by the "Washington Post" newspaper. He is also the author of the book "The Loyalty of Free Men."

C. HERBERT JEROME BENJAMIN

On November 13, 1953, Washington T-1 advised that STONE and his wife proceeded to the Cosmopolitan Newsstand, 603 15th Street, N. W., Washington, at about 4:15 p.m. on that date. They were met there by HERBERT JEROME BENJAMIN who accompanied them in the STONE automobile to "The Pottery Fair," a china shop located at 3112 M Street, N. W., in the Georgetown Section of Washington. At this shop, STONE and his wife looked at the merchandise on display and BENJAMIN appeared to be assisting them in making selections. At about 5:40 p.m., STONE and his wife departed from "The Pottery Fair," proceeding to their home in the STONE automobile, while BENJAMIN remained at the shop.

A report of The Credit Bureau, Washington, D. C., dated October 22, 1953, identifies HERBERT BENJAMIN as a partner in the ownership of "The Pottery Fair," 3112 M Street, N. W., and states that he had previously owned and operated the newsstand at 603 15th Street, N. W., for several years.

~~SECRET~~~~-26-~~  
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Prior to that, according to this credit report, BENJAMIN had been National Secretary of the Workers Alliance. The Workers Alliance has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Washington T-6, of unknown reliability but who is in a position to furnish certain information concerning HERBERT BENJAMIN, advised on November 27, 1953, that HERBERT JEROME BENJAMIN had owned and operated the newsstand located at 603 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., for several years prior to selling the business in 1952. This informant stated that I. F. STONE and BENJAMIN were good friends and that they were frequently in each other's company prior to the time BENJAMIN sold the newsstand. This informant stated that STONE still visits the newsstand frequently, sometimes two or three times during the same day, and that his only reason for these visits, as far as is known to T-6, is to pick up the latest editions of such papers as the "Daily Worker," the "London Times" and the "New York Times." The informant said also that he had noted that "I. F. Stone's Weekly" is prominently displayed and on sale at this newsstand. The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

Concerning HERBERT JEROME BENJAMIN, the following is set forth.

The April 19, 1939, issue of the "New York Times" newspaper carries an article describing the appearance of HERBERT BENJAMIN, Secretary of the Workers Alliance before a committee of the United States House of Representatives investigating the WPA. BENJAMIN, according to this article, testified that he had been a member of the Communist Party for the preceding eighteen years; and further, that he had been a District Organizer for the Communist Party in several districts but denied that he had been so engaged subsequent to 1931.

Washington T-7, of known reliability, has advised that HERBERT BENJAMIN was a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party during the years 1941 through 1943.

The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that HERBERT BENJAMIN was listed as a member of the Committee on Organization and Education of the Communist Political Association according to Page 133 of the "Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention" of the CPA dated May 22, 1945.

On May 27, 1946, [redacted] who as of that date was [redacted] of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia and [redacted] b6  
[redacted] who is known to be completely reliable, furnished to SA [redacted] b7C  
of the FBI the official 1945 Communist Party membership record of HERBERT BENJAMIN. This record reflected that BENJAMIN had been issued a new CP membership card on February 1, 1945, and that he was employed as an editorial writer in the newspaper industry. On August 9, 1950, [redacted] advised that she knew HERBERT BENJAMIN to have been a member of the Communist Party as of 1949.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~SECRET~~D. ALFRED DAVID BERNSTEIN

Washington T-5, of known reliability, has advised that STONE was in contact with the persons residing at 4230 Chesapeake Street, N. W., Washington. The current telephone directory reflects that Mr. and Mrs. ALFRED BERNSTEIN reside at that address.

(2)(u)

Concerning ALFRED BERNSTEIN, whose full name is ALFRED DAVID BERNSTEIN, the following is set forth.

Washington T-8, of known reliability, advised in early 1953 that ALFRED DAVID BERNSTEIN was then a "current" member of the District of Columbia Communist Party.

Washington T-9, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in March 1948, that ALFRED BERNSTEIN had stated to him on at least two occasions prior to that date that he, BERNSTEIN, was a member of the Communist Party.

In the spring of 1946, [redacted] mentioned earlier, advised that it was her understanding that ALFRED BERNSTEIN was not a member of any open club of the Communist Party but that he had been assigned to an underground unit of the Party.

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Washington T-10, of known reliability, advised that at a meeting of the Southside Club of the Communist Party of San Francisco held at 587 San Bruno, San Francisco, California, on October 6, 1944, ALFRED BERNSTEIN was mentioned as one of the servicemen who would be in that club were they not then away in the service. (2)(u)

E. [redacted]

On December 7, 1953, Washington T-1 advised that I. F. STONE and his wife, ESTHER, had visited in the residence located at [redacted] Washington, on that date between about 10 and 11 p.m. The current address telephone directory for Washington lists [redacted] as the residence of [redacted]. Records of The Credit Bureau, Washington, D. C., reflect that [redacted] of the above address, is an attorney with offices at [redacted] Washington. Concerning [redacted] the following is set forth.

Washington T-11, of known reliability, advised in 1941 that the name and address, [redacted] appeared on the membership list of the National Lawyers Guild. It was indicated that [redacted] had last paid dues to this organization on May 10, 1940. The National Lawyers Guild was cited as a Communist front by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities in its House Report #3123, dated September 21, 1950.

OTHER NLG v AG, 77 CIV 999 (USDC, SDNY)

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WFO 100-22286

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Washington T-12, of known reliability, advised in August 1946 that [redacted] was a contact of [redacted]. The extent of the relationship between [redacted] and [redacted] was not known to the informant. (S)(u)

[redacted] has been identified by ELIZABETH BENTLEY, an admitted former Soviet espionage courier, as having been involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C. during World War II. Miss BENTLEY has also stated that she knew [redacted] to be a dues paying member of the Communist Party during a part of that period.

F. JOHN B. GOSKI

Washington T-5, of known reliability, has advised that STONE was in contact with JOHN B. GOSKI, 1712 East 9th Street, Cleveland, Ohio, in July and October 1953. (S)(u)

On June 26, 1943, Washington T-13, of known reliability, advised that JOHN GOSKI was then a member of the Communist Party in Cleveland, Ohio.

Washington T-14, of known reliability, on August 9, 1944, advised that GOSKI had, on that date, attended a meeting of the Cuyahoga Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ohio and that GOSKI was then a member of the Communist Party. (S)(u)

On March 23, 1949, GARLAND ASHCRAFT, an admitted former member of the Communist Party in Cleveland, Ohio, advised that in the late 1930's, Communist Party meetings were held in GOSKI's apartment, and that this apartment was more or less a gathering place for Communist Party members. ASHCRAFT stated that in 1939 GOSKI was urged by friends to leave the Communist Party, but that he refused to do so.

G. IRVING SETH LEVINE

Washington T-5, of known reliability, has advised that STONE was in contact in April 1953 and November 1953 with SETH LEVINE, who resides at 1209 Valley Avenue, S. E., Washington, and maintains his office at 711 14th Street, N. W., Washington. Concerning SETH LEVINE, whose full name is IRVING SETH LEVINE, the following is set forth. (S)(u)

Washington T-15, of unknown reliability, an admitted former member of the Communist Party, advised in May 1953, that a Communist Party club existed in Washington, D. C. in about 1946 and 1947 which was composed of legislative representatives of various labor unions and was known as the Capitol Legislative Club. The informant advised that SETH LEVINE was a member of this club.

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Washington T-16, of known reliability, advised in January 1953, that SETH LEVINE had been employed from 1943 to November, 1949, as Research Director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Maritime Committee at Washington, D. C.

The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that on May 4, 1953, at New York City, DOROTHY K. FUNN testified that she had been a former Communist Party member and that from 1943 to 1946 in Washington, D. C., she, as a Party member, had met with a Communist Party group composed of legislative representatives of various unions. She testified that all members of this group were Communist Party members and that SETH LEVINE was among them.

Records of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology reflect that IRVING SETH LEVINE attended that school from 1936 through 1941. House Committee on Un-American Activities records reflect that "SETH LEVINE—Massachusetts Institute of Technology" is listed among the members of the National Executive Committee, college members, American Student Union, for the year 1940. The American Student Union was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated May, 1951.

#### H. MORRIS RODMAN and GERTRUDE RODMAN

On November 6, 1953, Washington T-1 advised that STONE and his wife had, on that date, accompanied MORRIS and GERTRUDE RODMAN, who reside at 1736 Holly Street, N. W., Washington, to see the production "Love of Four Colonels" presented at the National Theater in Washington.

Washington T-17, of known reliability, advised in February, 1944, that MORRIS RODMAN, 1736 Holly Street, N. W., Washington, and GERTRUDE RODMAN, of the same address, were both known to him to hold life memberships in the Washington Bookshop Association. The Washington Bookshop Association has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] described earlier; advised on July 24, 1946, from information contained in Communist Party records available to her in connection with her official Party position, that one M. RODMAN had contributed \$50 to the financial support of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia in July 1946. She believed M. RODMAN to be MORRIS RODMAN and stated she did not know MORRIS RODMAN to be a member of the Communist Party in Washington.

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Washington T-18, of known reliability, advised in May 1948 that GERTRUDE RODMAN had been elected vice chairman of the District of Columbia Chapter, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, on May 19, 1948. The informant stated that GERTRUDE RODMAN had been very active in SCHW affairs locally; arranging dinners and meetings on behalf of this organization. In February 1948,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-30-

SCHW

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ this informant advised that all checks drawn on the account of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in Washington were required to bear the signature of GERTRUDE RODMAN as co-signer. The SCHW was cited as a Communist front organization by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities in its report #592 dated June 12, 1947.

An article appearing in the Washington "Afro-American" newspaper for July 17, 1948, announced the election of delegates and alternates from the Washington, D. C. area to attend the founding convention of the Progressive Party which was to be held at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 23 through 25, 1948. Among the alternates, according to this news item, was GERTRUDE RODMAN.

~~(C)~~ In December 1951, Washington T-19, of known reliability, identified the majority of the officers of the Progressive Party of the District of Columbia as either Communist Party members or Communist sympathizers. The informant was of the opinion that the Progressive Party of the District of Columbia was infiltrated and controlled by the Communist Party.

~~(C)~~ I. GEORGE HENRY SHOAF

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Washington T-5 has advised that STONE was in contact with GEORGE H. SHOAF of 211 Knox Street, Costa Mesa, California, in June and August 1953. ~~(C)~~

Concerning GEORGE HENRY SHOAF, the following information is set forth.

Washington T-20, of known reliability, has advised that SHOAF was recruited into the Harbor Section of the Los Angeles County Communist Party, Los Angeles, California, in March 1947.

In an autobiography appearing in the May 1948 issue of the magazine "Simplified Economics," edited and published by J. W. PARKER, at Kansas City, Missouri, SHOAF gives an account of his life which concludes by stating that at the age of 73 he is as radical and as militantly radical as when he first joined the socialists long before LENIN and STALIN were ever heard of. SHOAF states that were there no Soviet Union and no Soviet people, he would be just as militantly revolutionary in his propaganda demands for the abolition of Capitalism.

~~(C)~~ J. M. STONE

Washington T-1 advised on October 23, 1953, that the subject has, on that evening at about 10:45 p.m., claimed a leather brief case at the baggage window of the Trailways Bus Depot, 11th and New York Avenue, N. W., Washington.

Mr. JAMES L. JONES, an employee of the baggage room at the above bus depot, advised SA [redacted] that the brief case which STONE had claimed had been sent by bus from New York City to Washington. b6 b7C

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Mr. W. D. BASSINGER, General Baggage Agent, Safe Trails, Incorporated, 820 T Street, N. E., Washington, advised from his records that a package had been shipped from New York City on October 23, 1953, by one [redacted] 46 West 57th Street, New York City, and addressed to "I. F. STONE, 301 W. Capitol, Washington, D. C.". The contents of this brief case were not known to Washington T-1, to Mr. JONES or to Mr. BASSINGER. [redacted] has not been identified positively but could possibly be the subject's brother, [redacted] who was last known to reside in New York City.

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K. WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN

Washington T-1 advised on December 2, 1953, that STONE, on that date, had attended a hearing of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, which hearing was called to hear testimony by WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN. STONE attended as a member of the press and was seated at the press table. At the conclusion of ULLMAN's testimony at about 12:50 p.m., the hearing was adjourned and ULLMAN walked directly to STONE and conversed with him for a short time at the press table. STONE was observed to leave the hearing room in the company of ULLMAN and they were conferring in such a manner as to leave with T-1 the impression that they were good friends.

Miss ELIZABETH BENTLEY, an admitted former espionage courier, has identified WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN as having been involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy during World War II in Washington, D. C., and has stated that she knew ULLMAN to be a member of the Communist Party during that period.

L. [Organizational Contacts] (2)(u)

Washington T-5 has advised that STONE was in contact with the following organizations during October and November 1953: (2)(u)

Czechoslovakian Embassy, 2349 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Polish Embassy, 2640 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Progressive Party of the District of Columbia, 930 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

TASS, 50th Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

TASS, 969 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

Washington State Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, 512, Second and Cherry Building, Seattle, Washington.

The Progressive Party of the District of Columbia has been previously characterized in this report. TASS is an official news agency of the Soviet Government. The American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born if an organization designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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WFO 100-22286

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IV. STONE'S CHECKING ACCOUNT

~~SECRET~~

Washington T-2, of known reliability, has furnished the following information concerning the [redacted]

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The above information was made available on a strictly confidential basis and is not to be made known except following an issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

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WFO 100-22286

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE~~SECRET~~INFORMANTS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to Whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
T-1 Physical Surveillance of STONE	Verification of residence and employment.	11/5/53- 1/8/54.	Various WFO agents.	100-22286- Sub B
	Maintenance of office of the "Weekly" at 301 E. Capitol Street.	1/8/54	Spot check by writer.	First time reported.
	STONE's departure for Chicago, 12/11/53.	12/11/53	[redacted] and the writer.	100-22286- Sub B-45
	STONE attended National Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarren Law, 12/11, 12/53.	12/21/53	Agents of Chicago office.	100-22286- 195
	STONE lunched with ALAN BARTH, 12/10/53.	12/10/53	WILLIAM H. ATKIN- SON, [redacted]	100-22286- Sub B-44

OTHER NLG v AG 77 CIV 999 (USDC, SDNY)

STONE and wife visited [redacted] 12/7/53  
[redacted] residence, 12/7/53. LEWIS E. GLENN, 100-22286-  
Sub B-43

STONE and wife 11/6/53  
associated socially with MORRIS and GERTRUDE RODMAN,  
11/6/53. JOE R. CRAIG [redacted]  
PAUL H. FIELDS,  
JR. 100-22286-  
Sub B-28

STONE picked up brief 10/23/53 case, Trailways Bus Station, Washington,  
10/23/53. [redacted] and the writer. 100-22286-  
Sub B-15

STONE in contact with 12/2/53 WILLIAM LUDWIG ULMAN [redacted] 100-22286-  
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WFO 100-22286

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS (Continued)

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File Number  
Where Located

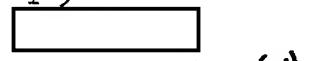
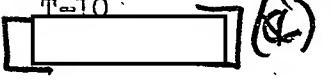
b6  
b7C  
b7D

Identity of Source	Date of Activity And/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to Whom Furnished	File Number Where Located
T-2	[Redacted]	12/30/53	[Redacted] (u)	First time reported.
	[Redacted]	1/6/54	[Redacted] (S) (u)	First time reported.
	[Redacted]	12/2/53 1/4/54	[Redacted]	First time reported.
T-3 WF 279-S*	STONE and wife attended reception at Soviet Embassy, Washington, 11/7/53.	11/7/53	CARLTON A. GIOVANNETTI, PAUL H. FIELDS, JR.	100-16597- Sub D, Volume 45, 11/7/53.
T-4	Physical Surveillance at Soviet Embassy, Washington, 11/7/53.	11/7/53	[Redacted] (S) (u)	100-22286- Sub B-28A
T-5	Mail Cover on STONE's office, 301 E. Capitol Street.	11/20/53	Writer	100-22286- 183, Page 41
	STONE received mail from Soviet Embassy, Washington.	11/30/53	Writer	100-22286- 183, Page 40
	STONE in contact with ALFRED BERNSTEIN.	7/20; 10/1/53	Writer	100-22286-125, Page 9. 100-22286-153, Page 8.
	STONE in contact with JOHN B. GOSKI.	10/1/53	Writer	

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGEINFORMANTS (Continued)~~SECRET~~

Identity of Source	Date of Activity And/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to Whom Furnished	File Number Where Located
T-5 Mail Cover on STONE's office, 301 E. Capitol Street (Continued)	STONE in contact with IRVING SETH LEVINE.	4/27; 11/11/53	Writer	100-22286-115, Page 14. 100-22286-183, Page 18.
	STONE in contact with GEORGE HENRY SHAF.	6/11; 8/31/53	Writer (u)	100-22283-115, Page 19. 100-22283-183, Page 17.
	STONE in contact with various organizations of pertinence.	10/11/53	Writer	100-22286-183, Page 41.
T-6	STONE's friendship with HERBERT BENJAMIN and visits to news- stand.	11/27/53	Writer	100-22286-172
T-7	(Used to thumbnail HERBERT JEROME BENJAMIN) 			
T-8	(Used to thumbnail ALFRED DAVID BERNSTEIN) 			b2 b7D
T-9	(Used to thumbnail ALFRED DAVID BERNSTEIN) 			
T-10	(Used to thumbnail ALFRED DAVID BERNSTEIN) 			
T-11 Anonymous Source				
T-12 Anonymous Source				

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

SAC

INFORMANTS (Continued)

Identity of Source	Date of Activity And/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to Whom Furnished	File Number Where Located
T-13 [REDACTED]	(Used to thumbnail JOHN GOSKI)			b2 b7D
T-14 [REDACTED]	(Used to thumbnail JOHN GOSKI)			b2 b7D
T-15 [REDACTED]	(Used to thumbnail IRVING SETH LEVINE) [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (WFO 100-17752)			b6 b7C b7D
T-16 [REDACTED]	(Used to thumbnail IRVING SETH LEVINE)			b6 b7C b7D
T-17 WF 358-S	(Used to thumbnail MORRIS and GERTRUDE RODMAN)			
T-18 WF 551-S*				
T-19 [REDACTED]	(Used to thumbnail GERTRUDE RODMAN)			b2 b7D
T-20 IA 3200-S	[REDACTED] (Used to thumbnail GEORGE HENRY SHOAF)			

LEADSNEW YORK DIVISION:AT FOREST HILLS, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK:

\*Will conduct inquiry to identify the persons residing in Apartment C-2, 68-04 Burns Street, Forest Hills, and will report all available pertinent information concerning them.

AT NEW YORK CITY:

Will conduct inquiry to identify [REDACTED] 146 West 57th Street, New York City, and will report all pertinent information known to the New York office concerning this person.

WFO 100-22286

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

LEADS (Continued)

~~SECRET~~

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

Will conduct investigation to determine the advisability of contacting officials of the Mercury Press, 1339 Greens Court, N. W., to obtain information concerning the distribution of "I. F. Stone's Weekly" and to request a mailing list of this publication.

Will continue to follow and report the activities of STONE by means of mail cover, surveillance and the monitoring of his bank account.

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] November 23, 1953, at  
Washington, D. C.

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*Office Memorandum* • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, WFO (100-22286)  
CONFIDENTIAL  
FROM : TOLLEF JACOBSSON, JR., SA  
SUBJECT: I. F. STONE;  
IS-C

DATE: 2/6/54

L INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

In the course of interview by SA [redacted] and the writer on 2/3/54, [redacted] mentioned T. F. STONE, who was scheduled to give a lecture on the next evening. Informant said that the persons with whom Informant has been in contact recently (Progressive Party members, etc.) have supported STONE's stand on certain questions and opposed it on others. Informant said that they opposed his stand with regard to TITO, but agreed with him on civil liberties and on Korea. Informant said that in the old days (when Informant was in the Communist Party, late 1930's and early 1940's), the Communists likewise agreed with STONE on some issues and opposed his views on others. Informant is sure STONE was never a Communist. Informant met him at a cocktail party once or twice in the old days, but acquaintance with him was very slight. (Info furnished orally; shorthand notes of the writer maintained in WFO [redacted])

(It is recalled that this situation--agreement as well as disagreement with STONE--is similar to the attitude of Communists toward STONE as described in the past by [redacted] whose identity is to be kept confidential, who is of unknown reliability, and who has furnished info to this office.)

TJ

CC:

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....  
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....  
FEB 9 1954  
FBI - WASH. D. C.  
*100-1*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, WFO (100-20866)

FEB 10 1954

THOMAS C. RIES, SA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMINFIL OF THE PROGRESSIVE  
PARTY OF D. C.  
IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
HEREIN

On 1/28/54, [redacted] orally furnished the information being set forth below to the writer. During the interview handwritten notes were taken by the Agent and they will be maintained in [redacted]. For the purpose of documentation, this memorandum may be considered the original source. (S)(u)

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IN UTILIZING THIS INFORMATION, CAUTION MUST BE TAKEN  
TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THE INFORMANT (S)(u)

The I. F. STONE talk before the Progressive Party which was postponed on 1/22/54, has been rescheduled for 2/4/54. (S)(u)

On the night of January 27, 1954, a meeting of the Northwest Club of the PP was held at 4402 Georgia Avenue, N. W. Those in attendance were as follows: (S)(u)

GERTRUDE EVANS  
AL UNDERWOOD  
ADELE SMITH  
HELEN SHONICK  
CHARLOTTE ORAM

RAE KAGAR  
NORMAN LICHTENSTEIN  
MARTHA MALKIN  
ELDRIDGE BROWN  
HELEN BROWN

(S)(u)  
3/31/92 0030 d/lby

Declassify on: QADR

TCR:jg  
1 - I. F. STONE (100-22286)  
1 - GERTRUDE EVANS (100-12577)  
1 - [redacted] (100-12697)  
1 - [redacted] (100-5100)  
1 - HELEN SHONICK (100-17651)  
1 - [redacted] (100-5660)  
1 - RAE KAGAR (100-15351)  
1 - [redacted] (100-27062)  
1 - [redacted] (100-3206)  
1 - [redacted] (100-25174)

1 - [redacted] (100-25128)  
1 - [redacted] (100-22936)  
1 - MORRIS CHANSKY (100-13657)  
1 - DAVE REIN (101-1920)  
1 - COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR  
THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE D.C.  
ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAWS  
(62-6280)  
1 - W.E.B. DUBOIS (100-12351)  
1 - 100-421.C  
1 - [redacted]

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*DUPLICATE INFO*  
*CONFIDENTIAL*

100-22286-226

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
FEB 10 1954	
FBI - WASH. D. C.	
19W	

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MARGARET SHIPMAN

MORRIS - (described as an old friend  
of AL UNDERWOOD, and possibly  
MORRIS CHANSKY)

FANNY - (about 60 years of age, dyed  
reddish hair, 160 pounds,  
about 5', Jewish appearance,  
has been seen often at mass  
affairs by informant)- KATZ  
(resides 123 Kennedy Street,  
not a new member, but re-  
registered)

Two unknown men, one of whom joined the PP  
at the instant meeting described as being  
the owner of a book store in Georgetown.

DAVE REIN was the guest speaker and he talked on the accomplishments of the Coordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the D. C. Anti Discrimination Laws.

It was announced that the Committee arranging the DuBOIS talk would meet on 1/29/54. This talk is to be held on 2/19/54, at the Meridian Hill Baptist Church.

There was discussion on the fight to ending segregation at the Georgetown Swimming pool and it was decided that CHARLOTTE ORAM would invite a Mrs. HUNTER of the Recreation Board to dinner and attempt to persuade her to oppose segregation. The unknown Georgetown Minister who was to be contacted concerning the Georgetown pool had not as yet been heard from. He was to call HELEN SHONICK in this regard. It was announced that the Chairman of the Oldest Inhabitants of Washington is now "in our corner". It was decided that the next issue to make a fight on is the Capital Transit Company's refusal to hire Negroes.

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Washington Field(100-22286) DATE: 2/9/54

FROM : *J.W.* SAC, Kansas City(100-10153)SUBJECT: ISIDOR FEINSTEIN STONE, WAS.  
ESPIONAGE - R  
OO: WFO**CONFIDENTIAL**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

Re WFO Letter to New York dated 12/9/53, wherein it is stated that [redacted] Kansas City, Missouri, had been a recent correspondent of the above subject. (P)(u)

A review of the indices of the Kansas City Office reflect the following:

Re: [redacted]

3/31/92  
Declassified by [redacted]  
Declassify on: QADK

On 10/2/50, [redacted] whose identity should be protected, furnished Special Agents [redacted] [redacted] a list of names copied from a group of cards in the possession of [redacted] which, according to [redacted] were apparently the names of those individuals on the mailing list of the Progressive Party of Kansas City. The name of [redacted] appeared on this list. (Documentation KC 100-8324-1A-4).

On 10/29/52 [redacted] a confidential source of the Kansas City Office, advised Special Agent [redacted] that the Jackson County, Missouri, Chapter, which includes Kansas City, of the Progressive Party was in 1948 highly infiltrated by Communists with about 40% of the members of the County Committee being Communists.

On 10/16/52, [redacted] advised SA [redacted] that the following letter was received by BROCKMAN SCHUMACHER, Chairman of the St. Louis Chapter of the Citizens Emergency Defense Committee on 10/13/52 (Documentation St. Louis 66-1977-A); (P)(u)

[redacted] has advised that BROCKMAN SCHUMACHER has assumed the leadership of the Communist Party, District 21, in St. Louis since the arrest in September, 1952, of JAMES FOREST, District Organizer of District 21, CR USA. (P)(u)

RGB:ebc

REGISTERED MAIL

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[redacted]	SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
[redacted]	SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
FEB 11 1954		
[redacted]	TOM	DW

KC 100-10153

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"4121 Forest Avenue  
Kansas City-4, Missouri  
10/5/52

"Mr. Brockman Schumacher  
4009 Lincoln  
St. Louis, Missouri

"Dear Mr. Schumacher:

"Having heard of the formation of the Citizens Committee for Defense of the five recently arrested, we are writing to suggest that the following residents of Kansas City might be interested in receiving a statement of your purposes. We hope that at least some of them will respond. Please send us a copy of your letter."

[redacted] advised that this letter was signed by [redacted]  
[redacted] H. B. DAVIS and among the names furnished (u)  
was the name [redacted]

It is to be noted that HORACE B. DAVIS and [redacted]  
[redacted] Kansas City, Missouri, are Security Index subjects of the Kansas City Office.

On 2/9/53, [redacted] advised that the name [redacted]  
[redacted] Kansas City, Missouri, appeared on an open mailing list of the St. Louis Emergency Defense Committee as of 2/2/53. [redacted] further advised that since its inception the Committee has been under the control and domination of the Communist Party in St. Louis. (u) (m)

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

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REPORT MADE AT <b>CHICAGO</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>2/10/54</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>12/11-17/53; 1/22,25-28/54</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JRO:tmt</b>
TITLE <b>ISIDOR FEINSTEIN STONE, was.</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>	
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE		1/18/97 Classified by <i>Sgt. W. J. Gable</i> Declassify on <i>1/18/2031</i> <i>dd May</i> # <i>318309</i>	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:  STONE arrived in Chicago the afternoon of 12/11/53 via American Airlines; checked in at Hamilton Hotel, Chicago; attended a meeting at offices of Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; associated with individuals during evening of 12/11/53 identified as <u>ABNER GREEN</u> , National Executive Secretary, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; <u>CLARENCE A. HATHAWAY</u> and <u>THEODORE DESNICK</u> , Minneapolis delegates to National Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarren Law and Defend its Victims, being held 12/12-13/53, at Walsh's Hall in Chicago under auspices of ACPFB. At Conference banquet evening 12/12/53 STONE was one of eight speakers. Informants report STONE made short, witty, non-militant speech praising ACPFB and calling for repeal of Walter-McCarren Law; however, pointed out how the foreign born had come to the U.S. to escape persecution and to seek a better life in the U.S., and had improved their lot in this country in spite of certain laws, which remarks met with disapproval of many of those in attendance. After banquet, STONE accompanied <u>MANDEL TERMAN</u> , Chairman of Board of Directors, Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, to apartment of <u>ZITA</u> and Dr. <u>ARTHUR SCHWARZ</u> , 703 W. Melrose, Chicago, where group played cards during evening. <u>ZITA SCHWARZ</u> reportedly affiliated with various Communist front organizations, 1948-1950. STONE did not participate in Conference on 12/13. He departed Chicago 12:15 p.m. this date via AA. While at Hamilton Hotel, STONE made 22 local telephone calls and one long distance call to Washington, D.C. Local calls for most part were to indi- FILE STRIPPED			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <b>100-37078-2286 initials</b>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT  5 Bureau (100-37078) (Registered) 3 Washington Field (100-22286) (Regist 2 Chicago (65-3666)		SEARCHED..... INDEXED..... SERIALIZED..... FILED..... <b>FEB 11 1954</b>	

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viduals who also attended Conference and to airline, railroad and bus companies regarding schedules Chicago to Washington. In 1951 and 1952 STONE was scheduled speaker at Rally Against Smith Act and Rally to End Korean War.

- R U C -

DETAILS:

(12/11/53)

Arrival in Chicago

T-1, of known reliability, reported on December 11, 1953, that ISIDOR FEINSTEIN STONE arrived in Chicago at about 2:30 p.m. on this date via American Airlines Flight 255, which originated in Washington, D.C. Stone was carrying a brown leather briefcase and an expansion-type folder. STONE proceeded by airport bus to the Loop area of Chicago; made unsuccessful efforts at the Palmer House Hotel to obtain a room; and then proceeded to the Hamilton Hotel, 20 South Dearborn, Chicago, where he registered at 3:50 p.m.

Hamilton Hotel, 20 South  
Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois

Mr. LEO ROGAN, Manager, Hamilton Hotel, 20 South Dearborn, Chicago, advised SA [redacted] on Friday, December 11, 1953, that I.F. STONE, 5618 Nebraska, Washington, D.C., registered on the afternoon of this date and was assigned room 603. While at the hotel until 10:30 a.m. on Sunday, December 13, 1953, Mr. ROGAN subsequently advised that STONE made 22 local telephone calls and one long distance call to Washington, D.C. Information concerning these calls will be set forth subsequently in this report.

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T-2, of known reliability, reported on December 12 and 13, 1953, that he was unable to furnish any pertinent

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information concerning STONE during the latter's residence at the Hamilton Hotel.

T-3, of known reliability, reported on December 12, 1953, that he was unable to supply any pertinent information concerning the activity or contacts of STONE other than the fact that STONE had among his possessions various newspapers, magazines and pamphlets, most of which contained articles pertaining to the Walter-McCarren Law. (S)(u)

Visit to the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born,  
431 South Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois

The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is the midwest affiliate of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, which has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

At 4:25 p.m. on December 11, 1953, T-1 reported that STONE left the Hamilton Hotel and walked to the Manhattan Building, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago. STONE entered Room 335, where there appeared to be a meeting of some kind in progress. STONE departed at 4:55 p.m. and walked back to the Hamilton Hotel.

In connection with the above, Mr. H.E. WEBER, Manager of the Manhattan Building, advised SA JOSEPH M. CULKIN on December 11, 1953, that the MCPFB, who occupy Rooms 325 and 326 in the Manhattan Building had made arrangements to also use Room 335, which had been unoccupied since November 1, 1953, during the weekend of the Conference in Chicago being held under the auspices of the AGPFB.

Regarding Suite 325, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, it is noted that T-4, of known reliability, reported on December 9, 1953, that I.F. STONE had received correspondence from Suite 325, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, on November 3, 4, and 5, 1953. (S)(u)

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Contact With Delegates to the National Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarrahan Law and Defend Its Victims, Evening of December 11, 1953.

During the evening of December 11, 1953, T-1 reported that at 6:20 p.m. STONE departed from the Hamilton Hotel and walked to the Ft. Dearborn Hotel, 401 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, arriving at about 6:30 p.m. STONE made a call on the hotel telephone, after which he boarded an elevator to the 14th or 15th floor. At 7:00 p.m. STONE alighted from the elevator with an individual about 35 to 40 years of age, 6'1" tall, 150 lbs., black receding hair, long bony face with prominent cheek bones, protruding front teeth. This individual was subsequently identified from his description by SA [redacted] as ABNER GREEN of New York City, National Executive Secretary, ACPFB. In this connection Miss EDITH SILK, reservations clerk, Ft. Dearborn Hotel, advised SA CULKIN on December 14, 1953, that ABNER GREEN, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, occupied Room 1508 at the Ft. Dearborn Hotel from December 7 to 13, 1953.

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Upon leaving the elevator, STONE and ABNER GREEN entered the Ft. Dearborn Hotel Coffee Shop for dinner, where they were joined by a man about 60 years of age, 5'8" tall, 145 lbs., gray hair, wearing glasses, with two fingers missing from his left hand. T-1 learned that the first name of this individual is CLARENCE, from Minnesota, and that he was occupying Room 1430 at the Ft. Dearborn Hotel. T-1 reported that CLARENCE mentioned that deportation proceedings have been instituted against his wife, but that he believes the charges against her have been "trumped up".

Ft. Dearborn Hotel records reflect the occupant of Room 1430 from December 11 to 13, 1953, was CLARENCE A. HATHAWAY, 1445 Fulham Street, St. Paul, Minnesota. Additional information concerning HATHAWAY will be found subsequently in this report.

Also joining STONE, GREEN and HATHAWAY for dinner in the Ft. Dearborn Hotel Coffee Shop was a nice looking young

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man in his early 20's, 5'7" tall, 150 lbs., brown hair, dark complexion, who was also staying at the Ft. Dearborn Hotel. As reported subsequently in this report, T-5, of known reliability, mentioned on December 14, 1953, that he observed STONE in conversation in the lobby of the Ft. Dearborn Hotel with several individuals, including CLARENCE HATHAWAY and TED DESNICK, delegates from Minnesota to the Conference, being held at Walsh's Hall, 1014 North Noble Street, Chicago, on December 12 and 13, 1953, under the auspices of the ACPFB.

According to reliable informants mentioned herein-after, the National Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend Its Victims was in reality a convention of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Regarding DESNICK, mentioned above, records of the Ft. Dearborn Hotel reflect that THEODORE DESNICK, 4100 West Sunset, Minneapolis, Minnesota, occupied Room 1527 from December 11 to 13, 1953.

STONE and the above mentioned associates departed from the Ft. Dearborn Hotel Coffee Shop at 8:30 p.m., according to T-1. STONE and ABNER GREEN took an elevator to the 15th floor of the Ft. Dearborn Hotel. STONE returned to the hotel lobby at 8:40 p.m. and conversed with various individuals in the lobby for approximately 20 minutes.

Regarding general activity at the Ft. Dearborn Hotel on the evening of December 11, 1953, T-1 reported that many individuals were about the lobby and coffee shop. Miss EDITH SILK, mentioned above, advised that many of the delegates to the above mentioned Conference were staying at the Ft. Dearborn Hotel.

T-5 on December 14, 1953, furnished additional information concerning the identity of individuals with whom STONE was conversing in the lobby of the Ft. Dearborn Hotel on the evening of December 11, 1953. Informant said that at approximately 8:00 p.m. ALMA FOLEY, TED DESNICK, LUCILLE BARTLETT and CLARENCE HATHAWAY, Minnesota delegates to the above mentioned Conference, were talking in the lobby of the

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Ft. Dearborn Hotel and were joined by I.F. STONE. HATHAWAY reportedly renewed his acquaintance with STONE and discussed deportation defense of HATHAWAY's wife VERA, and several minutes later WILLIAM SENTNER of St. Louis, Missouri, indicted Smith Act subject, joined in the discussion. Deportation proceedings reportedly have also been instituted against SENTNER's wife TONIE. Informant said it appeared to him that STONE and SENTNER were old time friends.

T-6, of known reliability, on December 15 and 16, 1953, corroborated the information that STONE and CLARENCE HATHAWAY had a discussion in Chicago pertaining to the VERA HATHAWAY deportation case. Further, that ALMA FOLEY, of the Minnesota delegation, subsequently mentioned that I.F. STONE was going to write VERA HATHAWAY's case up in his weekly newspaper called "I.F. Stone's Weekly". (S)(u)

Regarding ALMA FOLEY, mentioned above, records of the Ft. Dearborn Hotel reflect that ALMA FOLEY, 2290 County Road J, Minneapolis, Minnesota, occupied Room 324 from December 11 to 13, 1953. According to T-7, of known reliability, on December 14, 1953, ALMA FOLEY was chairman of the Minnesota delegation and the chairman of the Credentials Committee at the above mentioned Conference.

Regarding LUCILLE BARTLETT, mentioned above, records of the Ft. Dearborn Hotel reflect that LUCILLE BARTLETT of 1461 East Idaho Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, occupied Room 410 from December 11 to 13, 1953. (S)(u) 3?

T-8, of known reliability, reported on December 30, 1953, that on one occasion during the above mentioned Conference, when the Minnesota delegation was gathered in a group, I.F. STONE approached the group and went directly to CLARENCE HATHAWAY, giving the impression that STONE and HATHAWAY were old friends. Additional information concerning the prior activity of HATHAWAY is being set forth. (S)(u)

CLARENCE ALBERT HATHAWAY

JOSEPH Z. KORNFEDER, Detroit, Michigan; PAUL CROUCH, Washington, D.C.; LEONARD PATTERSON, New York, all of whom attended the Lenin School in

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Moscow and were government witnesses on several occasions in the past, have advised that CLARENCE HATHAWAY of St. Paul, Minnesota, was a student at the Lenin School in Moscow in 1927 and 1928.

HATHAWAY was reportedly Minnesota Communist Party State Organizer in the late 1920's; a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, 1929 to 1930; and a CP Organizer in Chicago from 1929 through 1932.

HATHAWAY was editor of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist daily newspaper, from 1936 through 1940, and currently maintains affiliations with CP front organizations and CP members in the St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota, area. HATHAWAY is 59 years of age, born February 8, 1894, in Washington County, Minnesota, residence 1455 Fulham Street in St. Paul, and is employed as a machinist for the Able Engineering Company in Minneapolis.

The Communist Party and its predecessor, the Communist Political Association, have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

At 9:00 p.m. on December 11, 1953, STONE left his associates in the lobby of the Ft. Dearborn Hotel and walked to a drug store at the corner of Clark and Van Buren Street in Chicago where he made several telephone calls. Informant was unable to determine the numbers called by STONE. STONE left the drug store at 9:15 p.m. and returned to the Hamilton Hotel at 9:30 p.m. Informant reported no further activity by STONE on this date.

(12/12/53)

At 9:30 a.m. on December 12, 1953, T-1 reported that STONE left the Hamilton Hotel and had breakfast in the Forum Cafeteria, located nearby. STONE returned to the Hamilton Hotel at 10:00 a.m. Informant reported no further pertinent activity on the part of STONE at the Hamilton Hotel until his departure at 6:45 p.m. on this date for the banquet and evening session of the above mentioned Conference at Walsh's Hall. At 10:45 a.m., however, a telegram was delivered to STONE in the Hamilton Hotel by the desk clerk.

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T-9, of known reliability, reported on December 12, 1953, that this telegram was a notification from the Western Union Telegraph Office that STONE's telegram of December 11, 1953, to ABNER G. ROSENFIELD, 70 East Scott Street, Chicago, was undelivered for the reason that ROSENFIELD had moved and his address was unknown.

ABNER G. ROSENFIELD

Information supplied by T-10, of known reliability, on June 27, 1950, reflects that ABNER G. ROSENFIELD, an attorney, about 54 years of age, with extensive real estate holdings in the Chicago area, is the owner of an apartment building at 60 East Scott Street. The current Chicago City Directory indicates that entrances to this building are at 60 and 70 East Scott Street. Informant reported that ROSENFIELD had formerly resided in Chicago but was then residing at 275 Central Park West, New York City, with a summer residence in Racine, Wisconsin.

In Chicago, ROSENFIELD reportedly made a \$75.00 financial contribution to the CP in April, 1944; was a member of a Businessmen's Committee during the spring of 1944, formed to assist the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in securing a new building; offered his services in August, 1944, for a Businessmen's Committee to sponsor work of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, the midwest affiliate of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; made a contribution of \$100 to the Progressive Party in Illinois, in September, 1948, which was then reliably reported as being under the control of the CP. Again made a \$100 contribution to the Progressive Party in Illinois in April, 1949; and was one of the founders of the DuSable Community Center in Chicago, which is reportedly owned and operated by DuSable Lodge No. 751 of the International Workers Order.

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The Abraham Lincoln Brigade, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, and the International Workers Order have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Speech of STONE at Banquet of the National Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarren Law and Defend its Victims

At 6:45 p.m. on December 12, 1953, STONE left the Hamilton Hotel and took a taxi cab to Walsh's Hall, aka. Fur and Leather Workers Hall, 1014 North Noble Street, Chicago, arriving at about 7:00 p.m. According to the program distributed at the above mentioned Conference, the Conference Banquet was scheduled to begin at 7:00 p.m. on this date. GEORGE B. MURPHY, JR., co-chairman of the ACPFB, was listed as chairman of the Banquet, and "I.F. STONE of Washington, D.C." was listed as one of eight speakers. Three hundred and twentyone delegates and visitors attended this Conference, according to the Summary Proceedings of the Conference, which were made available by T-7.

Regarding the substance of STONE's speech at the Conference Banquet and the reaction thereto of some of those present, reliable informants who attended the banquet furnished the following information:

T-7, who attended the Conference Banquet, advised that I.F. STONE made a short, witty, non-militant speech, praising the work of the ACPFB and urging repeal of the Walter-McCarren Law. STONE in his speech, however, pointed out how the foreign born had come to the United States and had improved their lot by coming here in spite of such laws as the Smith Act and the Walter-McCarren Law; however, STONE did mention that it was easy for people in this country to look down on the foreign born and that there were waves of prejudice against the foreign born.

It is this informant's impression that STONE thought the United States was a wonderful country in which to live, and

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that it provided more opportunities for the foreign born than their ancestors had ever experienced, in spite of certain laws such as the Smith Act and the Walter-McCarren Law. T-7 mentioned that during the course of STONE's speech he heard some of the delegates express their disapproval of STONE's remarks, calling them "petty-bourgeois". The other speakers definitely were more militant than STONE, according to this informant.

Informant did not observe STONE at the Conference during the day sessions but did recall that during the morning session the chairman of the Conference announced that I.F. STONE of Washington, D.C., "a man of great courage", would be one of the speakers at the Banquet and urged those present to be sure to hear him.

T-11, a municipal agency engaged in collecting security information in the Chicago area, advised on December 16, 1953, that at the above mentioned Conference I.F. STONE, described by this agency as a "Communist author", praised the work of the ACPFB but much to the disapproval of those in attendance. STONE said it is his contention that even with such laws as the Smith Act and the Walter-McCarren Law, the foreign born are far better off in the United States than they would be were they still in Europe.

T-12, of known reliability, reported on December 16, 1953, that I.F. STONE of Washington, D.C., spoke only at the Banquet of the above mentioned Conference during the evening of December 12th and did not participate in the Conference proceedings during the day of December 12, 1953. Likewise, STONE made no appearance at the Conference on December 13th.

Regarding STONE's speech at the Conference Banquet, informant said STONE remarked that America is a wonderful country, made up primarily of foreign born Americans who came to this country to escape persecution and to seek a better life in the United States. STONE said the foreign born have helped to make the United States a great country, but that now this country was showing ingratitude to the foreign born by attempting to destroy what they had helped to build up in

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the United States. STONE alleged that the United States does not want the foreign born in this country. In addition to advocating the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law, STONE also made "anti-McCarthy" remarks.

Informant said STONE's speech was short but effective and pointed out STONE received more applause than the other speakers. Upon being introduced, informant inquired of ROSE TOURALCHUK, prominent IWO and ACPFB figure in Buffalo, as to STONE's identity. TOURALCHUK responded that STONE published a weekly newspaper in Washington, D.C., which she subscribed to. Informant mentioned that prior to the commencement of the Sunday morning session of the Conference on December 13th, informant observed that TOURALCHUK was carrying an issue of "I.F. Stone's Weekly".

T-13, of known reliability, reported on January 4, 1954, that I.F. STONE made a short speech in a witty, satirical and humorous vein at the Banquet session of the above mentioned Conference in Chicago on December 12, 1953. Informant said the content of STONE's speech was in favor of the Lehman-Celler Bill and for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.

T-14 and T-15, both of known reliability, reported on January 5 and 6, 1954, that they recalled I.F. STONE as being one of the speakers at the Banquet session of the above mentioned Conference, in Chicago on December 12, 1953, but were unable to furnish any additional information.

T-13, T-14 and T-15 all advised they had no personal contact with I.F. STONE and saw him only at the Banquet session. T-13 mentioned that an article written by I.F. STONE was passed about after the Conference, and informant believed the article concerned the Smith Act trials.

T-5, mentioned above, in addition advised that at the Banquet session of the above mentioned Conference, I.F. STONE was one of six or eight speakers; however, informant was unable to recall the substance of STONE's speech. T-8, mentioned above, who also attended the Conference Banquet, was unable to recall the substance of STONE's remarks other than he recalled STONE was introduced as the editor of a weekly newspaper in Washington, D.C.

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T-6, mentioned above, advised in addition that during the Conference Banquet I.F. STONE conferred with everyone who had an executive part in the Conference, including ABNER GREEN, National Executive Secretary of the ACPFB; GEORGE MURPHY, Co-Chairman; and Professor LOUISE PETTEBONE SMITH of New Haven, Connecticut, Co-Chairman, ACPFB. In addition, according to this informant, STONE conferred at length with STANLEY NOWAK and SAUL GROSSMAN, delegates to the Conference from Detroit, Michigan. (C)(u)

Regarding SAUL GROSSMAN, records of the Ft. Dearborn Hotel, mentioned above, indicated that SAUL GROSSMAN, 2538 Elmhurst, Detroit, Michigan, occupied Room 408 from December 10 to 13, 1953. According to T-7, SAUL GROSSMAN was Resolutions Chairman at the Conference.

Regarding STANLEY NOWAK, LOUIS BUDENZ, former managing editor of the "Daily Worker", advised SA WILLIAM J. MC CARTHY on June 23, 1950, that he first met STANLEY NOWAK of Detroit at a National Committee meeting of the CP in the 1930's at which time NOWAK was introduced as a CP Organizer. BUDENZ stated NOWAK was known to him as a CP member up until at least 1941.

According to T-16, of known reliability, on November 30, 1950, STANLEY NOWAK of Detroit told this informant he was employed as a writer by "Glos Ludowy" (Peoples Voice) which, according to the informant, is a Communist dominated Polish language weekly newspaper published in Detroit. (C)(u)

On December 9, 1950, NOWAK told this informant he was working for the CP and the "Glos Ludowy" on a full time basis. (C)(u)

Regarding the substance of STONE's speech at the Conference Banquet, T-6 recalled that STONE mentioned that certain people in this country are conspiring against the foreign born and that the United States should be ashamed to permit conspiracy and prejudice against the foreign born.

T-17, of known reliability, reported on December 16, 1953, that he was present at the Conference Banquet and

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heard STONE's speech which Informant said was not too well received because of STONE's reference to the excellent living conditions enjoyed by the foreign born in the United States in spite of certain laws. Informant said STONE's speech was not as militant as the other speakers and was delivered in a somewhat witty, humorous vein. Informant said he heard comments among the delegates of disapproval of STONE's speech.

T-18, of known reliability, who was present during the day session of the above mentioned Conference on December 12, 1953, at Walsh's Hall, advised that during the morning session PEARL HART, Chairman, announced that I.F. STONE, a journalist from Washington, D.C., would speak at the Banquet during the evening session. She urged those in attendance to hear him. Informant was not present at the Conference Banquet and was unable to furnish any additional information concerning STONE.

T-19, of known reliability, reported on December 15, 1953, that he was present during the day session of the above mentioned Conference but did not attend the Conference Banquet and is unable to supply any information concerning I.F. STONE.

T-20, of known reliability, advised on December 15, 1953, that he was present during the Saturday day session of the above mentioned Conference on December 12, 1953, and knows that I.F. STONE of Washington, D.C., was scheduled as a speaker during the evening session, but that informant was unable to attend the Banquet; informant was unable to supply any additional information concerning STONE.

Contact With MANDEL TERMAN, ZITA  
and Dr. ARTHUR SCHWARCZ

At 10:25 p.m. on December 12, 1953, T-1 reported that STONE left the above mentioned Conference at Walsh's Hall, 1014 North Noble Street, Chicago, accompanied by an individual subsequently identified as MANDEL TERMAN, Chairman.

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of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship. STONE and Terman entered a 1953 4-door blue Cadillac bearing 1953 Illinois licence 1165-699, which license is issued to M. Terman, 674 Irving Park Avenue, Chicago, on a 1953 Cadillac.

TERMAN and STONE drove to the 700 block of West Melrose, Chicago, and entered the second floor front apartment of ZITA and Dr. ARTHUR SCHWARCZ, 703 West Melrose, at about 10:50 p.m. STONE and Terman remained in the SCHWARCZ apartment until 2:20 a.m. the following day, and informant reported these individuals were playing cards most of this time. At 2:20 a.m. STONE and Terman left the SCHWARCZ apartment and STONE was driven to the Hamilton Hotel by Terman in the latter's Cadillac. STONE entered his room at the Hamilton Hotel at about 2:50 a.m. STONE requested the night clerk to give him a call at 10:30 a.m.

MANDEL TERMAN

T-21, of known reliability, advised on December 2, 1953, that MANDEL Terman, 674 West Irving Park Avenue, Chicago, continues as chairman of the Board of Directors, Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship; also reportedly participates in rallies and affairs of various other Communist front organizations.

It is noted that during the occasion of the Midwest Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend Its Victims, held on March 21, 1953, at Walsh's Hall, MANDEL Terman was listed as one of the sponsors of this Conference, according to a printed folder distributed at the Conference.

T-22, of known reliability, reported on January 12, 1945, that MANDEL Terman was a member of the Uptown Victory Club of the 48th Ward, CP. In May, 1950, LOUIS F. BUDENZ, mentioned above, advised that MANDEL Terman was a concealed member of the CP.

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ZITA and Dr. ARTHUR SCHWARCZ

ZITA SCHWARCZ, wife of Dr. ARTHUR SCHWARCZ, a dentist with offices at 2800 North Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, residence 703 West Melrose Street, Chicago, was interviewed by SA WILLIAM R. HECKMAN in connection with another matter on or about November 5, 1949. At this time SCHWARCZ advised she is Hungarian by birth, now a naturalized United States citizen, and that she was a member of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, the IWO, Congress of American Women, Progressive Party, Hungarian-American Council for Democracy, and other Hungarian groups in 1948 and 1949. ZITA SCHWARCZ denied ever having been affiliated with the CP itself in any manner.

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, International Workers Order, Congress of American Women, and the Hungarian-American Council for Democracy all have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450, and the Progressive Party has been mentioned above.

ZITA said she had participated in Hungarian relief activities and was sympathetic toward the Hungarian people. ZITA indicated she intended to continue participation in these organizations until laws of the United States made such membership in these organizations illegal. ZITA claimed she joined these groups when Hungary and Russia were allies of the United States. When last interviewed by SA [redacted] on February 25, 1953, ZITA SCHWARCZ advised she had discontinued affiliation with all of the above organizations upon the advice of [redacted]

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It is noted that T-11 reported on April 11, 1950, that ZITA SCHWARCZ was one of the sponsors of

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CG 65-3666

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

a dinner being held under the auspices of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Files of the Chicago Office failed to indicate that Dr. ARTHUR SCHWARCZ, mentioned above, has participated in any of the above mentioned organizations, and no other information is available concerning him in the files of the Chicago Office.

(12/13/53)

T-1 reported that on the morning of December 13, 1953, while at the Hamilton Hotel, STONE made a number of inquiries of airline, railroad and bus companies regarding their schedules from Chicago to Washington, D.C. At 10:30 a.m. STONE left the Hamilton Hotel and walked by an indirect route to the American Airlines Office,abash and Monroe, Chicago. STONE boarded an airport bus at 10:55 a.m. and arrived at Chicago Midway Airport at 11:35 a.m. STONE walked around the airport building until the departure of his flight. At 12:15 p.m., December 13, 1953, STONE departed Chicago via American Airlines Flight #262 for Washington, D.C. Upon departure, STONE was carrying the same brown leather briefcase and expansion-type folder.

Telephone Calls Made From the Hamilton Hotel

Mr. LEO ROGAN, Manager of the Hamilton Hotel, 20 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, on December 13, 1953, made available a list of 21 local telephone numbers, and one long distance number in Washington, D.C., called by STONE while residing at the Hamilton Hotel December 11 to 13, 1953. The following numbers, all of which are in Chicago, together with the name and address of the subscribers as obtained from Telephone Information Service, are as follows:

Telephone No.      Subscriber

WE 9-3519

Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 431 South Dearborn Street.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 65-3666

Telephone No.

Subscriber

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FA 4-4405 (2 calls)	SIDNEY J. SOCULAR, 5742 South Drexel Avenue, Apt. 2B.
LA 5-1937 (2 calls)	MANDEL A. TERMAN, 674 West Irving Park, Chicago.
WA 2-5700	Ft. Dearborn Hotel, 401 South La Salle Street.
LA 5-8760 (2 calls)	Dr. ARTHUR SCHWARCZ, 703 West Melrose.
BU 8-7061 FR 2-8900	FRANK J. KORNACKER, 5337 South Hyde Park. Braniff Airways, 23 E. Monroe.
FR 2-8000 (2 calls)	American Airlines, Inc., 55 East Monroe.
WA 2-2211 (2 calls)	B & O Chicago Terminal RR, South Wells and Harrison Streets.
CE 6-8155	ATA Air Coach, 109 North Clark.
DE 2-5711	Capital Airlines, Inc., 41 South State Street.
DE 2-7407	Airlines Reservations, Inc., 9 West Madison.
AN 3-5210	North American Airlines, 7 West Madison.
RA 6-9616	Sky Coach Airlines Terminal, 36 North Clark.
FI 6-5000 (2 calls)	Chicago Greyhound Terminal, Inc., Clark and Randolph Streets.
WA 2-8700	New York Central RR System, 139 West Van Buren.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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According to Mr. ROGAN, STONE made one long distance call from the Hamilton Hotel on December 11, 1953, to EMerson 2-8579 in Washington, D.C. STONE was charged for two minutes, cost \$1.38.

With the exception of SIDNEY J. SOCOLAR and FRANK J. KORNACKER, the above mentioned individuals have been identified previously in this report.

SIDNEY J. SOCOLAR

T-23, of known reliability, advised on January 22, 1954, that SIDNEY J. SOCOLAR and family have resided in Apartment 2B at 5742 South Drexel Avenue, Chicago, since June or July, 1953. Informant said Mr. SOCOLAR has been employed for several years as an instructor by the University of Chicago. The apartment building at this address is managed by the University of Chicago.

It is noted that readily available telephone directories of the University of Chicago since 1950 have listed SIDNEY J. SOCOLAR, 6228 University Avenue and 5742 South Drexel Avenue, both Chicago, as an instructor in The College of this University. SOCOLAR's current title is Assistant Professor, Physical Sciences, The College of the University of Chicago.

No information concerning SOCOLAR was located in the files of the Chicago Office.

FRANK JOHN KORNACKER

Information furnished by T-24, of known reliability, on January 17, 1952, reflects that FRANK JOHN KORNACKER, born in 1901, Budapest, Hungary, a naturalized United States citizen, is self-employed as a structural engineer in Chicago. KORNACKER was reliably reported to have been active in the CP as early as 1940. In 1944 KORNACKER was

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

elected to the District Committee of the CP, Chicago, and was designated in 1944 as Organizer of all Professional Groups in the Chicago area. Thereafter, KORNACKER reportedly attended various meetings of the CP and participated in various Communist front affairs.

On September 23, 1952, however, T-25, of known reliability, advised that FRANK J. KORNACKER recently had difficulties with the CP and had been placed on probation for heavy drinking, with the warning he would be "kicked out" of the Party unless his drinking ceased. (C)(W)

The current Chicago telephone directory indicates that FRANK J. KORNACKER and Associates, Inc., Structural Engineers, is located at 53 West Jackson Street, Chicago.

#### Prior Visits of STONE to Chicago

An examination of the files of the Chicago Office for any additional information available concerning prior visits of STONE to Chicago indicates that STONE was scheduled to appear in Chicago to fulfill speaking engagements on October 26, 1951, at a Rally Against the Smith Act, and again on June 25, 1952, at a Rally to End the Korean War.

Regarding the 1951 speaking engagement, it is noted that "The Worker", which is the Illinois edition of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist daily newspaper, October 21, 1951 issue, page 2, column 5, under the heading "What's On?" (Chicago) indicates that I.F. STONE, fighting columnist of the "New York Compass", would be one of two speakers at a Rally Against the Smith Act being held on October 26, 1951, at 1547 North Levitt Street, Chicago, under the auspices of the Chicago Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, an affiliate of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions. The latter organization has been cited as a "Communist front" by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, according to House Report No. 1954, dated April 26, 1950.

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CG 65-3666

Build

Hair

Complexion

Facial Characteristics

Stocky

Brown, greying at temples

Medium

Receding chin; wears thick  
rimless glasses; wears hearing  
aid left ear, which is some-  
times well concealed.

Occupation

Editor and Publisher of  
Washington newsletter "I.F.  
Stone's Weekly"

Clothing

Grey hat, blue overcoat,  
brown suit, brown shoes with  
buckle, carried brown leather  
briefcase and expansion-type  
folder.

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CG 65-3666

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

ADMINISTRATIVE

Regarding the long distance call made by subject from the Hamilton Hotel in Chicago to Emerson 2-8579 in Washington, D.C., WFO was requested in re Chicago letter dated 12/21/53 to identify the subscriber to this number, if same is not already known to WFO, and include same in next WFO report submitted.

[redacted] also reportedly attended the National Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarren Law and Defend Its Victims, in Chicago, December 12 and 13, 1953, and Cleveland was requested by re Chicago letter dated 12/21/53 to contact this informant. It is not known at this time whether or not [redacted] actually attended the Conference. If pertinent information is furnished to Chicago by Cleveland, same will be furnished by Chicago to the office of origin.

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INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to Whom Furnished	File No.	Where Located
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T-1

Fisur conducted by the following Special Agents:

[redacted] JOSEPH E.

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MICHALSKI, [redacted]

JEREMIAH J. HURLEY, and [redacted]

T-2

Trash cover on Rm. 603, Hamilton Hotel, Chicago.

12/11-13/53

12/13/53

[redacted] Instant report

(Q) un

T-3

Anonymous source.

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CG 65-3666

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to Whom Furnished	File No., Where Located
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T-4 Mail cover on subject's office, 301 E. Capitol St., Washington, D.C.	11/3-5/53	12/9/53	Unknown	WFO letter to New York, 12/9/53.
T-5	12/11/53	12/14/53	GORDON B. PLAYMAN	
T-6	12/11-13/53	12/15-16/53		
T-7	12/12/53	12/14/53	Written report received by SA	
T-8	12/12/53	12/30/53	Orally to SA	
T-9 Anonymous source				(u)
T-10 Report of SA DONALD H. KLEIN, Chicago, 6/14/50, entitled "ABNER G. ROSENFIELD, wa.; SM-C", Bufile [redacted] (Characterization)				
T-11	12/12/53	12/16/53	SE [redacted]	100-1521-1040.

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CG 65-3666

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Identity of Source and/or Description of Information	Date of Activity	Date Received	Agent to Whom Furnished	File No., Where Located
T-12	12/12, 13/53	12/16/53; 1/12/54	[redacted]	BU 100-9417- 99, P. 8.
T-13	12/12/53	1/4/54	[redacted] (Orally)	PG 100-10876-7.
T-14	12/12/53	1/5/54	[redacted] (Orally)	PG 100-10876-7.
T-15	12/12/53	1/6/54	RUSSELL M. GWINNE (Orally)	100-10876-7.
+16	Characterization.			
-17	12/12/53	12/16/53	JOSEPH W. CULKIN (Orally)	Instant report.
-18	12/12/53	12/16/53	[redacted] (Orally)	Instant report.
Panel source)				
T-19	12/12/53	12/15/53	[redacted] (Orally)	Instant report.

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CG 65-3666

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Identity of Source Date of Activity Date Agent to Whom File No. Where  
and/or Description Received Furnished Located  
of Information

T-20

12/12/53

12/15/53

Instant report.

(Orally)

R-21

Characterization

T-22

Anonymous source

I-23

Pretext telephone  
call to Mrs. LeROY  
K. SCHULZ, 5742 S.  
Drexel, Chicago

Characterization

I-24

Summary report of SA [redacted] 1/17/52, in case entitled "FRANK  
JOHN KORNACKER; SM - C", Bufile 100-87996. (Characterization)

I-25

IG 5824-S ] (S) (v)

Characterization.

REFERENCE

WFO letter to New York City dated 12/9/53.  
Chicago airtels to the Director 12/11, 12/53.  
Chicago teletype to Director dated 12/13/53.  
Minneapolis letter to Chicago dated 1/5/54.  
Milwaukee letter to the Director dated 1/7/54.  
Pittsburgh letter to the Director dated 1/7/54.  
Buffalo letter to the Director dated 1/18/54.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, WFO (100-20866)

2/12/54

SA [redacted]

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COMINFIL OF THE PROGRESSIVE  
PARTY, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
IS - C

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The following information was furnished to the writer orally on 2/5/54 by [redacted] Confidential Panel Source of the WFO. In the event this information is included in a report, [redacted]'s identity should be protected by a temporary symbol number. Instant memorandum is the original source of this information:

On 2/4/54 the Progressive Party of D. C. sponsored a meeting at Odd Fellows Hall, Ninth and T Streets, N.W. This Panel Source attended and observed that approximately 125 persons, mostly white, were there. Only eight or ten Negroes were observed. The meeting got underway around 9:10 P.M. and lasted until approximately 10:30 P.M. It was opened by JOE FORER, who addressed the audience briefly while introducing the featured speaker, I. F. STONE. FORER described STONE as a fearless reporter, one who reports the facts and analyzes the news for its true worth and value. He stated STONE is an outstanding speaker and that the PPDC had waited for sometime to hear him. He further referred to STONE as one who does not adhere to the United States Government "propaganda agencies". Before STONE spoke, FORER also announced that Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS would be in Washington, D. C., on 2/19/54, and would speak at the Meridian Hill Baptist Church on that date.

STONE's speech revolved around the usual issues, that is, the McCarran Act, McCarthyism, Fifth Amendment

JDH:rm [redacted]

1 WFO [redacted]

1 WFO 100-421 (CPDC)

1 WFO 100-22286 (I.F. STONE)

1 WFO 101-439 [redacted]

1 WFO 121-3642 [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/3/95 BY 9803 rdd/tcg

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100-22286-229

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[redacted]	[redacted]

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Immunity, Wire Tapping, etc. STONE stated that this was the first meeting of its type to be held in Washington, D. C., where Civil Liberties issues were openly discussed. STONE was especially critical of Senator JOSEPH McCARTHY and at one point referred to the United States Senate as containing members who should be thrown out as frauds. He said that these Senators were not the true representatives of the people, but were interested only in their personal gain.

STONE also touched on the Attorney General of the United States BROWNELL, referring to him as "a bright boy" who is the shrewd lawyer type. He advised the audience that President EISENHOWER's economy proposals to Congress are a "hoax." The Federal Government is reaching into the pockets of the people, depriving them of money which could be used for the betterment of the taxpayers. He also referred to the United States as a "police state" and declared that the Department of State is censoring the news, not allowing the people a true picture of what is going on.

STONE stated that the Federal Government is trying to brand the "progressives" as a subversive element. STONE stated that the Negro race has been subjugated in this country as an inferior group and that the Negroes are actually beginning to believe they are inferior. STONE said that our civil liberties are in great danger and that the "Progressives" must inform the people in order that resistance to this trend may be exercised. STONE explained that his speech was designed as one means of clarifying the distorted picture of American politics.

According to this source, STONE used no notes and spoke very well, showing good command of the facts which he was attempting to get across to the audience. Following his speech, two persons were introduced as well-known entertainers, "The Troubadors." One of these played a guitar (from description, JOE BELSER - verified by [redacted]), and the two led the group in the singing of songs for ten or fifteen minutes. Following the singing, the meeting was thrown open for questions from the floor directed to I. F. STONE. However, there were very few questions asked and the meeting was soon adjourned.

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With regard to I. F. STONE, it should be noted that during his speech he claimed to have been fraternizing with various Congressmen on the Hill, discussing various political issues with them. He specifically mentioned Congressman WALTER (Democrat-Pennsylvania) in this regard.

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, WFO (100-20866)

DATE:

FEB 15 1954

FROM : SA [redacted]

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

On 1/29/54, the writer received through the mails, from [redacted] an undated typewritten report concerning a membership meeting of the Northwest Club of the Progressive Party, held 1/27/54. The original of this report will be maintained in [redacted] (S)(u)

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EXERCISE EXTREME CAUTION IN UTILIZATION OF FOLLOWING INFORMATION SO AS TO FULLY PROTECT THE INFORMANT'S IDENTITY.

The informant's report is as follows: (S)(u)

"MEMBERSHIP MEETING-NW CLUB, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27th, 1954. ] (S)

4402 Georgia Avenue, N. W.

"There were fifteen members present. (S)(u)

"The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. (S)(u) 3/31/92 100-22286 add/fix  
Declassify on: OADR

"A report on segregation in the Georgetown playground was made by the chairman of the committee set up to deal with this matter, Mrs. HELEN SHONICK. Although the committee members visited some of the leading persons in the community, no definite assurances were received that the segregation would be ended promptly. (S)(u)

"A motion was carried to ascertain the date of the next meeting of the Recreation Board and to get interested organizations, including the Co-ordinating Committee, to write letters urging that prompt action be taken on this situation. (S)(u)

"The chairman, Mrs. CHARLOTTE ORAM announced the following meetings to take place in the month of February: (S)(u)

SFP:NAK

- 1 - [redacted] (S)(u)
- 1 - 100-421C
- 1 - 62-6280 (Co-ordinating Committee)
- 1 - 100-22286 (I. F. STONE)
- 1 - 100-26712 (Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS)
- 1 - 123-4636 (FANNIE STEELE)

100-22286-230

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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[redacted]	

(S)(u)

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**CONFIDENTIAL**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

"February 4th--I. F. STONE will speak on civil liberties at Odd Fellows Temple. (C)(u)

"February 19th--Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS will speak during National Negro History Week at the Meridian Hill Baptist Church. (P)(u)

"The attention of the Club was called to the recent action of Veterans of Foreign Wars in drawing up lists of persons considered by this organization to be undesirable and sending the list to the police. (C)(u)

"A motion was carried to refer this matter to the D. C. Executive Board of the Progressive Party for appropriate action. (P)(u)

"A motion was carried that the Club suggest to the Executive Board that more work be done on the question of suffrage for the District of Columbia. (P)(u)

"The announcement of the sudden death of Mrs. FANNY STEEL was followed by a minute of silence in respect to her memory. (P)(u)

"Mr. DAVID REIN, our guest speaker, gave a most interesting and informative talk on the history, accomplishments and future fields of action of the Co-ordinating Committee.\*\*\* (P)(u)

"Present:

1. [REDACTED] (100-5660)
2. [REDACTED] (100-5100)
3. RAY KAGAR (100-15351)
4. [REDACTED] (100-3206)
5. HELEN SHONICK (100-17651)
6. GERTRUDE EVANS (100-12577)
7. EMMA ROBINSON (100-15761)
8. [REDACTED] (100-12697)
9. MORRIS CHANSKY (100-13657)
10. [REDACTED] (100-25320)
11. [REDACTED] (100-27062)
12. [REDACTED] (100-22936)
13. [REDACTED] (100-17367), [REDACTED] 100-25128,
14. [REDACTED] (100-25174)
15. [REDACTED]
16. DAVID REIN (101-1920)
17. Male, unidentified (see note)
18. Male, unidentified (see note)

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b7c**CONFIDENTIAL**

WFO 100-20866

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-17903;  
122-67

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b7C

DAVID EFROSS

128 Webster St., N. W. RA 6-6536

100-508

100-23440

100-23869

100-27406

140-1231

101-759

100-13707

100-29007 (b)(u)

100-29006

100-0-14703;

100-0-14704

100-29000

100-22782

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b7C  
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"NOTES

#15 A new member. He signed a registration card but has not yet paid his \$1 registration fee. GERTRUDE EVANS said he called the office in regard to the STONE meeting. His name appears on the unheaded list enclosed along with his address. (S)JM

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"#17 and #18. These men, both of whom left early, may have been present on business for the Center. I have never seen either of them before. (S)(u)

"The list without a heading is typed exactly as the original appears even including names scratched off. The second section represents names written by hand in the original. I am inclined to think that it is a mailing list. (S)(u)

"In the absence of BILL SHONICK I was pressed into service to [redacted] There was no paper around anywhere for me to use so HELEN SHONICK gave me this list to use [redacted] She told me [redacted] This I have done." (S)(u)

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Concerning the individual present at the meeting numbered thirteen, indicated as [redacted] it is to be noted that copies of instant memorandum are being designated both for the file of [redacted] inasmuch as it has not as yet been established which of these individuals the informant is referring to as [redacted] (S)(u)

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Concerning the list of names included in the informant's report, commencing with the name of [redacted] and ending with the names of [redacted] the following is to be noted: The informant noted that this list appeared on some scrap paper given her for the purpose of writing up the minutes and the informant was not able to further identify this list other than that it appeared to be some type of mailing list of the PP. It is noted, however, that the writer's memorandum to the SAC, dated 11/30/53, "Cominfil of the PP of D. C., IS - C," set forth on page 3 a list furnished by [redacted] of sympathetic nonmembers of the PP. This list is exactly like the list included in the above report, including the addresses of the subjects with the exception that that names of MARY HARRISON and HARRY LAMBERTON are reversed. It therefore appears that the individuals appearing in these lists may be justifiably described as sympathetic nonmembers of the PP. (S)(u)

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Names and addresses of MARY FELDMAN, Mrs. LOTTIE SMITH, and Miss MILLIE WHITE, are crossed through on the lists furnished by the informant. (S)(u)

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## Office Memorandum

• UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, WFO (100-20866)

DATE: FEB 15 1954

FROM : SA [redacted]

b6  
b7CSUBJECT: COMINFIL, PP-DG  
IS - C

On 1/29/54, [redacted] made available to the writer, a copy of the January edition of the PP Newsletter for the District of Columbia of which 225 copies were ordered printed by GERTRUDE EVANS, Executive Secretary, on 1/27/54. This copy will be maintained in [redacted]

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Set out below are the important notations taken from the Newsletter. In the event that this information is used in a report, the original Newsletter should be checked.

The PP had a meeting of the National Committee in New York on 1/16 and 17/54. GERTRUDE EVANS attended this meeting as Executive Secretary of the PP, DC.

The Newsletter reports that members attended from all over the country, including California, Mid-West and New England. Among the speakers were C.B. BALDWIN, National Secretary of the

AMR:FCP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/31/03 BY 9803 rdd/fay

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - 100-421 (CP-USA)
- 1 - 100-19021 (PAUL ROBESON)
- 1 - 100-20524 (VICTOR PERLO)
- 1 - 77-2536 (FRANK COE)
- 1 - 100-25826 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-22286 (I.F. STONE)
- 1 - 100-20577 (GERTRUDE EVANS)
- 1 - 100-12351 (W.E.B.DUBoIS)
- 1 - 100-23549 (ANN REVERE)
- 1 - 100-20182 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-22194 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-23118 (VINCENT HALLINAN)
- 1 - 100-8994 (MM & SW)
- 1 - 101-439 ([redacted])

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100-22286-231

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FEB 15 1954	
[redacted]	

*[Signature]*

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WFO 100-20866.

Progressive Party; PAUL ROBESON, VICTOR PERLO, FRANK COE and VICTOR RABINOWITZ.

Among the acts urged for consideration by state organizations were job conferences in industrial states and cities; anti-McCarthy meetings and letter writing campaigns against "Congressional witch hunters" and repressive legislation; a national legislative conference and a national legislative service including a regular legislative bulletin in the national office.

A new date for the I.F. STONE meeting was set for 2/4/54, at Odd Fellows Hall, 9th and T Streets, N. W., at 8:45 P.M.

The Newsletter made an announcement that the DC, PP is inviting Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS to speak under its auspices in commemoration of National Negro History Week. This meeting will be held on 2/19/54, at the Meridian Hill Baptist Church, 725 Kalorama Road, N. W.

One caption titled "FCC Gets Complaint Against Local Radio Stations," shows that PP Chairman JOSEPH FORER took action against the cancellation of a radio peace program on station WWDC.

Mr. FORER filed a complaint with the FCC on 1/22/54, which named not only WWDC but other local stations.

Other items noted in the Newsletter regarded complaints about the Capital Transit Company of Washington, D.C., concerning its discrimination against Negro operators, and the fact that VINCENT HALLINAN, Presidential candidate of the PP in 1952 was sentenced to 18 months in prison on an income tax evasion charge.

Another item noted was that January was re-enrollment month for the PP members; members were instructed to contact their club treasurer or take \$1 to the office at 930 F Street, N.W. in order to extend their membership through 1954.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, WFO (100-20866)

DATE: FEB 15 1954

FROM : SA [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~b6  
b7CSUBJECT: COMINFIL OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - Cb2  
b7D

On 2/1/54, the writer received through the mails, from [redacted] (u) the following two items, both of which will be retained in [redacted] (S)

(1) A mimeographed announcement of the talk to be given by I. F. STONE, "The Real Threat to Security," on Thursday, February 5, 1954, at 8:45 p.m., at the Odd Fellows Hall under the auspices of the Progressive Party of Washington, D. C. (S)(u)

(2) January, 1954, "News Letter" of the PP of Washington, D. C. The following is a brief resume of the contents of this issue:

The principal article concerns the National Committee Meeting held in New York on January 16 and 17, 1954, as reported by GERTRUDE EVANS who attended in her capacity as Executive Secretary of the Washington, D. C., PP. An announcement of the new date for the I. F. STONE lecture, Thursday, February 5, 1954, at 8:45 p.m., at the Odd Fellows Hall under the auspices of the Progressive Party of Washington, D. C. Announcement of talk to be given by Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS, 2/19/54. Report that JOSEPH FORER had filed on behalf of the PP of D. C., a complaint with the FCC because radio time had not been allotted the PP. Announcement that January is the re-enrolment month for PP members. Enrolment fee is \$1. Short article regarding the appearance of ANN REVERE in giving a reading on "Salt of the Earth" at the home of the HAYS's under the auspices of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union.

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SFP:NAK

- 1 - [redacted] (u)
- 1 - 100-421C
- 1 - 100-22286 (I. F. STONE)
- 1 - 100-12577 (GERTRUDE EVANS)
- 1 - 100-26438 (PAUL ROBESON)
- 1 - 100-20524 (VICTOR PERLO)
- 1 - 77-2536 (FRANK COE)
- 1 - 100-25826 (VICTOR RABINOWITZ)
- 1 - 100-21348 (NATIONAL GUARDIAN)
- 1 - 100-24593 (DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS)
- 1 - 101-439 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-23549 (ANN REVERE)

- 3/1/54 983 rad/tax  
SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....  
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....  
FEB 15 1954  
100-22286-232

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b7C~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, WFO (100-20866)

February 16, 1954

SA TOLLEF JACOBSON, JR.

COMINFIL OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY  
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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On 2-3-54 the writer received in the mail from [redacted] from Albuquerque, New Mexico, a mimeographed leaflet announcing a lecture to be given by JOSEPH STAROBIN, Foreign Correspondent of the Worker, on Friday, 1-15-54, at Odd Fellows Hall, 9th and T Streets, N.W., under the auspices of the Washington Freedom of the Press Committee.

Also enclosed by the informant was a printed sheet announcing a lecture to be given by I.F. STONE on Friday, 1-22-54 at Odd Fellows Hall, 9th and T Streets, N.W., under the auspices of the Progressive Party of D.C. It was indicated that STONE would discuss "The Real Threat to Security", which would concern the truth about the "Thought Control Drive." This leaflet asks whether freedom can expand if wire tap is legalized and the fifth amendment to the Constitution nullified and whether peace can be secured when dead men and defamed and spy schemes whipped up to ferment hatred and war hysteria.

Also enclosed by the informant was a mimeographed leaflet consisting of an invitation to "An Evening with Anne Revere", to be held on Wednesday evening, January 6, under the sponsorship of the PP of the District of Columbia at the home of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM J. HAYS, 4863 Potomac Avenue, N.W. This announcement contains a brief description of ANNE REVIRE as a film actress and of "Salt of the Earth, an unusual motion picture company produced by a major labor union and independent film-industry artists and craftsmen . . . . a frank portrayal of the struggle of Mexican-American working people for human dignity and security."

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The above mentioned announcements are being maintained in [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/31/92 BY 9803rd d/f/cy

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- TJ:jlf  
1 - 100-22286 (I.F. STONE)  
1 - 100-22194 [redacted]  
1 - 100-20182 [redacted]  
1 - 100-19590 (JOSEPH STAROBIN)  
1 - 100-26995 (Washington Freedom of the Press Committee)  
1 - 100-421-0  
1 - [redacted]

100-22286-232

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[redacted] I SW [redacted]

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# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, WFO (100-2086)

FROM : SA THOMAS C. RIES

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF THE PROGRESSIVE  
PARTY OF D. C.  
IS - C

DATE: FEB 16 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

On February 4, 1954, [redacted] orally furnished the information being set forth below to the writer. At the time of the interview, notes were taken by the writer, and they will be maintained in [redacted]. For purposes of documentation, this memo may be considered the original source. (u)

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IN UTILIZING THIS INFORMATION, CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THE INFORMANT.

3/31/92  
Classified by 98936/05/05/92  
Declassify on: 0ADR

On the night of January 29, 1954, the meeting of the Progressive Party Committee, arranging a talk to be given by Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS, was held at the PPO, 930 F Street, N. W. The next meeting of this committee is scheduled for February 5, 1954. (u)

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TCR:SCG

1 - WFO 100-12351 (W. E. B. DUBOIS)  
 1 - WFO 101-439 [redacted]  
 1 - WFO 100-3206 [redacted]  
 1 - WFC 100-17651 (HELEN SHONICK)  
 1 - WFO 100-6561 [redacted]  
 1 - WFO 100-2686 [redacted]  
 1 - WFC 100-17536 [redacted]  
 1 - WFC 101-1927 (SELMA REIN)  
 1 - WFC 100-22194 [redacted]  
 1 - WFO 100-22286 (I. F. STONE)  
 1 - WFO 100-25060 (COMMITTEE TO DEFEND MARIE RICHARDSON)  
 1 - WFO 100-17650 [redacted]  
 1 - WFO 100-6459 [redacted]  
 1 - WFO 100-2669 [redacted]  
 1 - WFO 101-2563 [redacted]  
 1 - WFO 100-5660 [redacted]  
 1 - WFO 100-25174 [redacted]  
 1 - WFO 100-20182 [redacted]  
 1 - WFO 100-5367 [redacted]  
 1 - WFO 62-6280 (COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE D. C. ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAWS)

1 - WFO 100-24232 [redacted]  
 1 - WFO 100-12577 (GERTRUDE EVANS)  
 1 - WFO 100-27062 [redacted]  
 1 - WFO 100-19310 [redacted]  
 1 - WFO 100-23316 [redacted]  
 1 - WFO 121-901 [redacted]  
 1 - WFO 100-17725 [redacted]  
 1 - WFO 100-14953 [redacted]  
 1 - WFO 101-850 [redacted]

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It was decided that JOE FORER would introduce DuBOIS, and Rev. McINTYRE would give the invocation. The talk will be given at the Meridian Hill Baptist Church of which Rev. McINTYRE is the minister. HELEN SHONICK and SALLIE PEEK were placed in charge of the distribution of leaflets on the Sunday preceding the talk and in addition, requests will be made of ministers to announce the DuBOIS talk. BILL JOHNSON was placed in charge of placing signs in store windows announcing the same. (P)(u)

Some consideration was given to having a dinner for Dr. DuBOIS which would be attended by the District Committee of the Progressive Party. (P)(u)

It is planned to place an advertisement in the Washington "Evening Star" and "The Afro-American" newspapers. ELEANOR BELSER, SELMA REIN, and BETTY HAYS will do a "special mailing" in which they will mail announcements to individuals who are not on the regular mailing lists. In addition, announcements will be mailed to individuals appearing on the Progressive Party, National Guardian, and I. F. STONE's mailing list. (P)(u)

The above information was received by the informant from MARTHA MALKIN, as the informant did not attend the instant meeting. (P)(u)

The informant has ascertained that HELEN SHONICK and EMMA ROBINSON were together at SHONICK's residence during the early evening of February 2, 1954, at which time they worked on the Progressive Party bank statement and financial books. They found that the bank statement showed the PP having \$22.95 less than the PP checkbook showed. ROBINSON was criticized by HELEN SHONICK and BILL SHONICK (who was also present) for permitting GERTRUDE EVANS to keep the PP books. (P)(u)

These individuals then had a discussion relative to a \$50 contribution which was voted by the PP District Committee to the Committee to Defend MARIE RICHARDSON. It will be recalled that some consideration was being given to returning this check to the PP instead of making this contribution. According to (P)(u)

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HELEN SHONICK her CP group, BILL JOHNSON, SAM ABBOTT, and Dr. IRVING WINIK, have expressed opposition to returning this check to the PP; therefore, it will be transmitted to the MARIE RICHARD Committee and shown on the PP Treasurer's report as a special contribution. (S)(u)

At approximately 8:30 P. M. on February 2, 1954, the District Committee on the Progressive Party met at 930 F Street, N. W. Those in attendance were: (S)(u)

JOE FORER  
 LYNWOOD CUNDIFF  
 HELEN SHONICK  
 EMMA ROBINSON  
 GERTRUDE EVANS  
 SELMA REIN  
 ELEANOR BELSER  
 MARTHA MALKIN  
 NORMAN LICHTENSTEIN (S)(u)  
 BILL JOHNSON  
 AL BERNSTEIN  
 ESTHER SUROVELL  
 ROBERT SPORN  
 SALLIE PEEK  
 ABE BLOOM  
 VIC FLEISCHER  
 G. B. (BEANIE) BALDWIN

According to the informant, BALDWIN will be in Washington, D. C., during the entire week of February 1-6, 1954, visiting some congressmen and soliciting money from some of the heavy contributors of the Progressive Party. There will be a party held for him at the home of MARTHA MALKIN on the night of February 6, 1954. (S)(u)

MALKIN reported on the progress of the DUBOIS Committee as set forth previously in this memo. (S)(u)

FORER reported on the current activities of the Coordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the D. C. Anti-Discrimination Laws. This committee is planning to wage a fight to force Washington hotels to lodge Negroes, to force the Capital (S)(u)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Transit Company to hire Negroes, and to force department stores, in particular Woodward and Lothrop, to remove the "White" and "Colored" signs in some of their rest rooms. It was announced that the "Washington Post" had refused to accept an advertisement concerning the I. F. STONE talk to the Progressive Party held on the night of February 4, 1954. FORER stated that he had written a "hot" letter of protest to them. The PP now plans to attempt to place an ad in the "Washington Post" concerning the DuBOIS talk. In this regard, the "Evening Star" had accepted an advertisement for the STONE talk. (S)(u)

FORER indicated he had received an answer from one of the radio stations to which he had directed a letter of protest for their failure to sell radio time to the PP, but had received no answer to his communication to the Federal Communications Commission. (S)(u)

It will be noted that the minutes of the meeting of the District Committee of the PP of the D. C. held on January 5, 1954, indicated that MARIAM LEVIN, LYNWOOD CUNDIFF and IRVING WINIK had been named to work with the committee from the Jewish Schule regarding the setting up of a teen-age group. At the February 2, 1954, meeting, CUNDIFF announced that he is too busy to work with this committee, and it was decided that HELEN BROWN would be asked by HELEN SHONICK to replace CUNDIFF. (S)(u)

The informant made available a copy of the minutes of the January 5, 1954, meeting of the District Committee of the Progressive Party which is being set forth below and which will be maintained in [redacted] (S)(u)

"Minutes of Meeting of District Committee of Progressive Party of D. C. 1-5-54.

"Present: Eleanor Belser, Al Bernstein, Abe Bloom, Lynwood Cundiff, Gertrude Evans, Joseph Forer, Wm. Johnson, Frances Klafter, Norman Lichtenstein, Martha Malkin, Emma Robinson, Sallie Peek, Helen Shonick, Esther Surovell, Irving Winik. (S)(u)

"Joseph Forer, Chairman, presided.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~"PEACE COMMITTEE"

Eleanor Belser, Co-Chairman, reported that the P. P. was refused radio time for a peace program during XMas week. Will distribute 2,000 leaflets. (S)(u)

"ANN REVERE"

to give a reading of 'Salt of the Earth' on Jan. 6th at home of Betty and Bill Hays--auspices of P. P. (P)(u)

"I. F. STONE MEETING"

on Jan 22. To be an action Rally. Committee for meeting: Frances Klafter, Chairman, Esther Surovell, Charlotte Oram, Lynwood Cundiff, Helen Shonick. Mailing to include Sone's mailing list. Ads to be put in Post or Star and Afro-American. (S)(u)

"ANTI-DISCRIMINATION COMMITTEE"

Members of N. W. Club meet with Rev. Sharpe to Discuss situation at Georgetown Playground. Rev. Sharpe in favor of abolishing segregation. Club will discuss Further action.

Committee discussed proposals of Coordinating Committee to work in the department stores. The 7th St. stores seems the best ones to work on. (S)(u)

Reference was made to article in Evening Star which stated that the Pres. of Capital Transit Union is opposed to discrimination--that is the Union is, and has Negroes as members. (S)(u)

"TREASURER'S REPORT"

Emma Robinson, Treasurer reported:

Dec. Expenditures	\$519.57	Bazaar Bal.	\$862.09	(u)
Bank Bal.	\$960.51	Paid to Md. for its share in		(u)
		Bazaar	\$305.54	

"M/S/C/ special commendation to Selma Rein, Chairman of Bazaar Committee and the Committee members." ]

"DR. DUBOIS MEETING"

To write Dr. DuBois that his terms are acceptable and to tell him the nature of the meeting planned.

Committee for DuBois Meeting: Sallie Peek, Emma Robinson, Lynwood Cundiff, Eleanor Belser, Martha Malkin, Wm. Johnson, Norman Lichtenstein, Bob Sporn, Md. & Va. to be asked to work on Committee. (S)(u)

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WFO 100-20866

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Miriam Levin, Lynwood Cundiff, and Irving Winik named to work with committee from the Jewish Schule regarding the setting up of a teen-age group. (P) (u)

"M/S/C/ to appropriate \$50.00 to the Richardson Committee.

"Adjourned: 10:30 P. M.

"Gertrude Evans, Executive Secretary"

The informant also made available a copy of the PP of D. C. newsletter on January 4, 1954, which will be maintained in [redacted]. The informant advised that this newsletter is prepared by GERTRUDE EVANS and CHARLOTTE ORAM. (P) (u)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, WFO (100-20866)

February 18, 1954

WILLIAM T. FORSYTH, SA

COMINFIL OF PROGRESSIVE PARTY ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/31/02 BY 983 add pg

On February 3, 1954, [redacted] furnished the writer a "news letter" for January, 1954, which was mailed to him by the Progressive Party of District of Columbia. This news letter will be maintained in [redacted]

[redacted] is presently carried by the WFO as a panel source and in view of his potentiality as a security informant, caution should be exercised in reporting any information contained in the news letter or in his telephonic report which follows. At present his reliability is unknown.

On February 5, 1954, [redacted] telephonically advised the writer that he had attended the I.F. STONE talk entitled, "The Real Threat to Our Security," on February 4, 1954, at Odd Fellows Hall, 9th and T Streets, N.W. [redacted] advised that at this meeting there were approximately seventy-five people present and he described the crowd as being rather intelligent and seemingly an overeducated group consisting mostly of Jewish people. He stated there were a few outsiders, and most of the individuals present seemed to be well acquainted with each other. He stated that a collection was taken up and that he contributed twenty-five cents. [redacted] further advised at the meeting there was a group singing session and that they sang such songs as, "The Hammer Song", "Die Godanken Sind Frei", "Keep Your Hand On The Flow," and "Everybody Loves Saturday Night."

The speaker for the occasion was Mr. I. F. STONE, and he spoke concerning several bills pending before the United States Senate. He spoke concerning the wire tap legislation which is pending and described this as somewhat harmless. He stated he did not think people would be hurt by the bill but he was opposed to it, ridiculed it, and considered it an invasion of

WTF:MAD

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - 100-12577 (GERTRUDE EVANS)
- 1 - 100-22286 (I. F. STONE)
- 1 - 100-24593 (DR. W. F. B. DEBOIS)

100-22286-135

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Letter to SAC, WFO  
WFO 100-20866

privacy. He further stated that STONE made a petition to promote the sale of his Weekly News Letter. He stated there were no other speakers during the period in which he was there, but STONE requested questions from the floor. He stated he had some response to this but there were no controversial issues discussed or no opposition to STONE developed.

On February 15, 1954, [redacted] furnished by [redacted] letter to SA WILLIAM T. FORSYTH an invitation which he received from the Progressive Party of Washington, D.C., to attend a speech by Dr. W. E. B. DUROIS on Friday, February 19, 1954, 8:30 P.M. at the Meridian Hill Baptist Church, 1725 Kalorama road, N.W. This speech was to be in connection with observance of Negro History Week and was sponsored by the Progressive Party of the District of Columbia, Montgomery, and Prince Georges County, Maryland. This invitation will be maintained in [redacted]

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## VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION ON SECURITY INDEX CARD

MEMORANDUM

RE: STONE, ISIDORE FEINSTEIN

This Office File 100-22286

The following is the most recent residence address, place of employment and employment address of the above subject as contained on the subject's security index card.

Residence: 5618 Nebraska Ave., N.W., Wash., D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/31/92 BY 90B/BD/Jay

Employment: Self-employed,

Address: Room 204 and 205, 301 East Capitol St., Wash., D.C.

Remarks:

It is requested that the residence address of the subject, place of employment and address of employment be verified and the proper notation be made below:

Residence: Same as above

FILE STRIPPED  
Date 7-9-75  
7-9-75

Initials: ML

Employment:

{ Same as above

Address:

Verified by 

Method of Verification: Res.-Phone &amp; telephone call

Emp.-Personal Observation

Date: Res.-2/23/54

Emp.-2/1/54

The security index card on this subject should be revised if any changes are noted above.

100-22286-237

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, WFO (100-20866)

FROM : SA. [redacted]

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF THE PP OF D.C.  
IS - C

DATE: FEB 19 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE~~

On 2/8/54, the writer received through the mail  
 from [redacted] the following three items which will be  
 retained in [redacted] (C)(u)

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- 1.) Informant's undated typewritten report concerning the I. F. STONE meeting sponsored by the PP of D.C. 2/4/54. (C)(u)
- 2.) A mimeographed song sheet distributed at above meeting. (C)(u)
- 3.) Post card addressed to Honorable CHAUNCEY W. REED, Chairman, House Judiciary Committee, House Office Building, Washington, D. C. This card urges the Committee to oppose all bills which would deprive a person of his privilege to refuse to be a witness against himself under the Fifth Amendment. (u) (C)

*3/31/54 reboarded by  
Declassify on: OADR*

EXERCISE EXTREME CAUTION IN UTILIZATION THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION SO AS TO FULLY PROTECT INFORMANT'S IDENTITY.

The following is informant's report:

"I. F. STONE MEETING--SPONSORED BY PPDC--  
Thursday, 4th February

Odd Fellows Temple

U and T Streets, N.W.

SFP:rgw

1 - [redacted] (u) ref to

1 - 100-421C

1 - Each main case file  
as indicated in parenthesis  
in body of report

100-22286-236

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FEB 19 1954	
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

" JOSEPH FORER, chairman of the meeting, made a few introductory remarks and presented the main speaker of the evening, I. F. STONE to the audience. (C) (u)

*of Stone*  
"The subject was Civil Liberties in the US today, and was discussed through analyses of certain pending anti-civil liberties legislation, such as the wire-tapping bills and the proposals to deprive native-born Americans of citizenship under certain conditions and to deport them, if possible. He did not go into the Butler bill which is, he said, a subject in itself. (C) (u)

*Paraphrase*  
"STONE's approach to these problems was eminently reasonable and lacked the bombast that people like MARZANI (Carl) always use. He seems to feel that democracy in this country is a living thing and that all we need to combat vicious tendencies which manifest themselves from time to time is a thorough knowledge and understanding of the principles upon which this country was founded. He said many things with which most Americans could agree. His view of the Communists, however, struck me as naive. He does not think that the small number of CP members in this country can possibly be a serious source of danger to our institutions. He wants civil liberties preserved even for the comrades. He thinks that the best way to fight reaction is an open discussion of any and all issues. (C) (u)

"At the conclusion of the speech there was a break for the collection appeal. I do not know how much was collected. I do know that a spirit of rebellion gripped me and our contribution to the PP came to 25¢ this time. (C) (u)

"After the collection was completed we had entertainment from JOE BELSER and JACK HYAMS in the form of songs, some of which the audience joined. I am sending the song sheet which was used. (C) (u)

"The question and answer period was short and most uninteresting. BILL HAYS, TOM HURNEY and some woman I have never seen before were the only questioners. (C) (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 100-20866

**CONFIDENTIAL**

"STONE ended the meeting with a compliment to the PP for its courage in holding a public meeting for the discussion of matters pertaining to civil liberties. (b) (6)

"There were 75-80 people present. Among them were: (b) (5)(u)

1. I. F. STONE (100-22286)
2. [REDACTED] (101-439)
3. [REDACTED] (65-1131)
4. [REDACTED] (100-27062)
5. [REDACTED] (121-2272)
6. [REDACTED]
7. [REDACTED] (100-27232)
8. [REDACTED] (100-13743)
9. [REDACTED] (100-13801)
10. [REDACTED] (100-13744)
11. [REDACTED] (100-12697)
12. [REDACTED] (100-15761)
13. GERTRUDE EVANS (100-12577)
14. [REDACTED] (100-26834)
15. [REDACTED] (see note) (100-5367)
16. [REDACTED] (100-13656)
17. MORRIS CHANSKY (100-13657)
18. RAY KAGAR (100-15351)

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**CONFIDENTIAL**

WFO 100-20866

19. [REDACTED] (65-5048)
20. [REDACTED] (100-18100)
21. [REDACTED] (100-24000)
22. [REDACTED] (101-1441)
23. [REDACTED] (100-18954)
24. [REDACTED] (121-3642)
25. [REDACTED] (100-23988)
26. [REDACTED] (101-2510)
27. [REDACTED] (100-3206)
28. [REDACTED] (100-28631)
29. ABE BLOOM (100-14953) (a)
30. [REDACTED] (100-28633)
31. [REDACTED] (100-5558)
32. [REDACTED] (100-5660)
33. [REDACTED] (100-21495)
34. [REDACTED] (100-22936)
35. [REDACTED] (100-22276)
36. [REDACTED] (100-23107)
37. CHARLIE GIFT (121-104)
38. [REDACTED] (100-28634)
39. [REDACTED] (100-3103)

CONFIDENTIAL

WFO 100-20866

40. [REDACTED] (100-18072)
41. SELMA REIN (101-1927)
42. [REDACTED] (100-26307)
43. [REDACTED] (101-2722)
44. [REDACTED] (121-901)
45. [REDACTED] (see note) (100-New)
46. [REDACTED] (100-24923) (S)(u)
47. [REDACTED] (100-20182)
48. [REDACTED] (100-5100)
49. [REDACTED] (100-17579)
50. [REDACTED] (101-850)
51. [REDACTED] (100-14825)
52. [REDACTED] (100-25320)

"NOTES"

"I am not altogether certain about the identity of any of the following persons: (S)(u)

#6. "I believe this to be the young man who turned up at the NW Club meeting of Wednesday, 1/27/54 as a new member but since I saw him only that one time I could be wrong. (S)(u)

#15. "This woman was present at the meeting of the Rosenberg Committee which I attended and was addressed on that occasion as [REDACTED]. She arrived at the STONE meeting with [REDACTED] and left with him, and as his wife is called [REDACTED] I assumed that she is [REDACTED] (S)(u)

#45. "This is also an assumption. She arrived and left with [REDACTED] Somebody called her [REDACTED] which (S)(u)

**CONFIDENTIAL**

WFO 100-20866

I took to be short for [redacted] which I believe  
is the name of [redacted] wife. (S)(u) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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"Signatures for the post-card enclosed were sought  
before and after the meeting. I did not sign one, but  
the person that I think is [redacted] did. It was  
signed by quite a number of others also." (S)(u)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~